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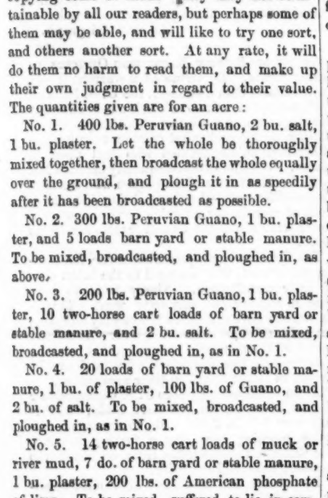


"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

MANURES FOR INDIAN CORN.

The corn crop is, throughout the greater part of Maine, one of great importance, and, as a general thing, one that is as sure as any we cultivate. Every one knows, who has had even but a few years' experience in its cultivation, that it requires good soil and good culture. We have always succeeded best in its culture by spreading coarse or long manure upon sward land, turning it under during the spring, and then manuring in the hill with fine, well-rotted compost manure. In our latitude, where the spring season is short, and oftentimes the first of summer is cool, it is a great help to this crop to help it along by the stimulus of warm manure. It should not, however, be left in a state of starvation when it begins to fill out and ripen its seed. Let it have a good supply of the requisite material to work up into good solid corn for the harvest.

The editor of the American Farmer for March, in an instructive essay upon the culture and properties of Indian corn, has given a series of receipts or formulas, for making composts for manuring this crop. We take the liberty of copying some of them. They may not be attainable by all our readers, but perhaps some of them may be able, and will like to try one sort, and others another sort. At any rate, it will do them no harm to read them, and make up their own judgment in regard to their value. The quantities given are for an acre:

No. 1. 400 lbs. Peruvian Guano, 2 bu. salt, 1 bu. plaster. Let the whole be thoroughly mixed together, then broadcast the whole equally over the ground, and plough it in as speedily after it has been broadcasted as possible.

No. 2. 300 lbs. Peruvian Guano, 1 bu. plaster, and 5 loads barn yard or stable manure. To be mixed, broadcasted, and ploughed in, as above.

No. 3. 200 lbs. Peruvian Guano, 1 bu. plaster, 10 two-horse cart loads of barn yard or stable manure, and 2 bu. salt. To be mixed, broadcasted, and ploughed in, as in No. 1.

No. 4. 20 loads of barn yard or stable manure, 1 bu. of plaster, 100 lbs. of Guano, and 2 bu. of salt. To be mixed, broadcasted, and ploughed in, as in No. 1.

No. 5. 14 two-horse cart loads of muck or river mud, 7 do. of barn yard or stable manure, 1 bu. plaster, 200 lbs. of American phosphate of lime. To be mixed, suffered to lie in compost two weeks, then broadcasted over the field equally and ploughed in.

No. 6. Mix together 4 bu. of bone dust, 10 bu. of slaked ashes, 2 bu. of salt, and 100 lbs. nitrate of potash (saltpetre) or nitrate of soda. Let the bone dust be moistened before being formed into compost with the other ingredients. Let the mass remain in pile 10 or 15 days; then broadcast it over the field, and harrow the whole in.

No. 7. Form into compost, layer and layer, about 20 two-horse loads stable or barn yard manure, 200 lbs. American phosphate of lime, 1 bu. of plaster.

No. 8. Dissolve 10 bu. of bone dust with diluted sulphuric acid, then mix with it ten bu. of leached ashes, 1 bu. of plaster, and 2 bu. of salt—to be harrowed in.

No. 9. Form a compost, layer and layer, of about 4000 fishes, [he does not say how large or what kind,] 20 loads of muck or river mud, woods mold, or mold of any kind, and 1 bu. of plaster, throw them into a pile, let them remain three weeks, then mix the whole intimately together, broadcast it over the field, plough in as spread, roll, harrow, &c.

No. 10. 50 two-horse cart loads of fresh sea weed mixed with 100 lbs. Peruvian Guano, and 1 bu. of plaster—to be ploughed in.

No. 11. Mix 200 lbs. of chandlers' graves, 10 bu. of slaked ashes, 100 lbs. American phosphate of lime, and 1 bu. of plaster together,—spread and plough in.

No. 12. Mix together 10 two-horse cart loads of pine shatters or woods mould, or the same quantity of marsh or river mud, 4 bu. of bone dust, 10 bu. of leached ashes, and 1 bu. plaster. Throw the whole into a pile, and let it remain two weeks, then thoroughly mix the whole together, spread and plough in.

Here you have a dozen receipts for broadcast dressing, provided, nevertheless, you can obtain the materials. Now for a few for manure in the hill.

No. 1. Two horse loads of woods mould, marsh or river mud, or mold from head lands, 1 load of stable or barn yard manure, 5 bu. of ashes, 1 bu. of salt, and 1 bu. of plaster, to be well mixed together, thrown into bulk, let it remain a week, then work over again, when it will be fit for use. A quart of this mixture to be applied in each hill.

No. 2. Mix together, layer and layer about, 3 loads of woods mold, marsh mud, ditch scrapings, or any rich mold, 50 lbs. of guano, 1 bu. of salt, and 1 bu. of plaster, let the whole be thoroughly mixed together, and 1 pint in each hill.

No. 3. Thoroughly mix 1¼ or two horse loads of rich mould, 25 lbs. of guano, 5 bu. of slaked ashes, 1 bu. of salt, and 1 bu. of plaster, and give about 1 gill to each hill.

No. 4. 10 bu. of bran, 100 lb. of American phosphate of lime, 1 or 2 horse loads of rich mould, 25 lbs. of guano, 1 bu. of salt, and 1 bu. of plaster, to be thoroughly mixed together; give one pint to each hill.

To Correspondents. We have on hand a large number of communications for this page, which we shall publish as soon as we can find room for them.

For the Maine Farmer.

APPLES FOR CULTIVATION.

Mr. Editor:—Under the above enticing caption, I suspect there are many readers of the Farmer ready and anxious to put in their *say*, and possibly you may have on hand, before the receipt of this sheet, more and better *yarns* than I can spin, or than you can well publish before the end of the grafting season.

I wish Mr. J. Adams, of Exeter Mills, great success in his endeavors to awaken fruit culturists, but between you and I, Mr. Editor, by the way he handles his own tools, I guess, he is the man to learn us a "thing or two" on the very matter about which he seems so anxious to get a little light.

You have moved a Mr. F. of Augusta, to reply to Mr. Adams, as all the other replies, we may suppose, were not quite ready. I think the article furnished by Mr. F., might be reviewed with profit to Northern culturists, and I hope to give it a hit before I am done.

In speaking of varieties, it is of the first importance that the name should be uniform, and the description so fully and finely drawn (a very nice thing to do,) that the fruit can be identified by common observers. To this end the fruit societies and conventions of this country have labored and with much success. Much remains to be done in the same direction. I have been greatly perplexed in this bewildering confusion into which fruits and their names have been thrown. And even the fair, fine and famous Hubbardston Nonsuch, has caused me more trouble than any other. But of this as I proceed.

J. J. Thomas, of N. Y., well remarks,—"The importance of attention to the varieties in fruit, caused by a change in climate, soil and cultivation, appears to be much underrated."

The modifying influences are greater in apples than in other classes of fruits, and as we have opportunity we should note them, that they may be generally better understood. As we approach the northern limits of production, the time of ripening, the keeping quality of apples is rapidly changed. Late fall apples in the Middle States, here mature at the end of the warm season, and keep on for months, thus becoming to us a winter fruit. Take first an extreme case,—the Ribston Pippin, on long Island, through New York, and Westerly, is voted third rate to wortless. F. of Augusta, says of it—"Early Winter." Does he say it from experience in the climate of Augusta? Why, in the climate of Foxcroft, it will keep and retain its flavor in perfection till spring. I have repeatedly kept it till summer; it is more hardy than the Baldwin, and will outbear it; the fruit is always fair, and is in all things number one. Such is the recommendation I would give this apple for the climate of Exeter Mills, Maine.

A gentleman in Bangor, who had set out a large orchard with trees of his own raising, pulled up all other kinds and filled the entire lot with trees of the Ribston Pippin. He did this after a careful testing of varieties for their market value. Were I limited to the culture of one variety of winter apple here, my choice without the least hesitancy, would be the Ribston Pippin. With these facts before us, let us not be misled by descriptions that apply to warmer latitudes.

F. of Augusta, says—"Nodhead, a fine fall variety." Certainly *that* must have been borrowed.

The late Hon. Joseph E. Foxcroft, of New Gloucester, used to treat his friends to this, his favorite apple. While enjoying with him his perfect fruit, in Jan. 1847, he remarked, that commonly he could not much depend on it after that month,—though at that time he thought it might keep well through February. From his orchard I took a good supply of scions. If this apple will keep to February in New Gloucester, what may we expect of it at Foxcroft? I have before me a label in Col. F.'s hand writing, that he attached to a bundle of scions. It reads thus: "*Nodhead*. Late to leave out. Ripe in October. Most saleable of any in the market. Crispy and mild, and pleasant tart. A good bearer. Of this kind you cannot have too many." More anon. C. C.

Foxcroft, March 15, 1855.

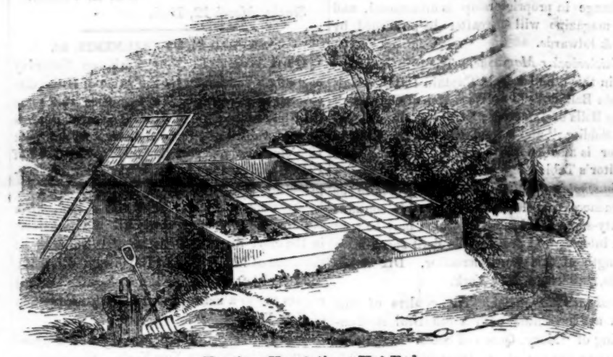
COOKING BY GAS.

A complimentary dinner was given at Worcester yesterday, all the viands being cooked by gas, upon an improved method, invented by J. P. Blake, Esq., the agent of the gas company in that city. Quite a number of scientific gentlemen and others had assembled to judge of its merits, and upon all sides we heard commendation expressed. The arrangements for cooking were the most complete that we ever saw, and at the same time simple in their construction and efficacious in the results.

The oven, in particular, attracted our attention, its pecularities consisting in the application of the gas outside, the ample supply of oxygen for combustion, and the arrangement made for the exit of its products. No heat can possibly escape, the article cooking receiving all applied. The advantages claimed by this patent are rapidity, neatness, convenience, economy and improvement in quality of food. There were 60 plates laid, the cost of cooking for which (and the bill of fare was quite excellent) amounted to only $1,40, 400 feet of gas being consumed at a rate of 3½ mills per foot. The price of gas in this city is 2½ mills.

We present below the specified costs which would be incurred by those using this apparatus: One gallon water at 52 deg. Fahrenheit, boiled in 7 min. 20 sec., consuming 3 65-100 cubic feet of gas, 1c. 3 mills; 1 quart potatoes, boiled in 40 min. 25 sec. consumed 9 25-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 3c. 2 mills; 3 lbs. bread, baked in 37 minutes, consumed 9 25-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 3c. 2 mills; 4 pies, baked in 21 minutes, consumed 11 60-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 4c. 6 mills; 4 lbs. beef, baked in one hour, consumed 12 20-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 4c. 2 mills; buckwheat cakes, 15 minutes, consumed 6 20-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 2c. 3 mills; 1 lb. beef-steak, broiled in 4 minutes, consumed 2 75-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 9¼ mills; 3 lbs. beef-steak, broiled in 10 minutes, consumed 5 38-100 cubic feet of gas, cost 1c. 8 mills.

[Boston Post.



Forcing Vegetation---Hot-Bed.

SPRING WORK.

Although we have snow all around us, and the north wind pipes shrill and cold over the hills, and freezes up at night all the thawing that has been done during the day, it is time to begin the work of spring. The sun is on the return track, and every hour brings him nearer to us, and with him advances the season of ploughing and planting—the season for preparation and hope—preparation for depositing the seed in the earth, and hope for its final consummation, in the form of a bountiful harvest in the fulness of the season.

It is now incumbent upon the cultivator to see to his implements, and get them into order for active use. Our seed time is so short that it is a double loss to lose an hour or a day in making or repairing implements which we need in the midst of planting or sowing, if it might have been done as well, or better, before the actual cares of the season demand its use.

It will be prudent then, to review the whole of your agricultural armory and see that all the apparatus is in good order for action.

It will also be a good plan to look over the seed magazine and ascertain if you are well supplied in this respect. The seed bill is no mean item in the expenses of a farmer or gardener, and it is of the utmost importance that he be well supplied, both as it it regards quantity and quality, with what he desires to plant.

In gardening, as we are situated pretty well north, it is quite an object to hasten the germination and growth of many plants by artificial means, so that they will be of sufficient size to transplant by the time the ground is sufficiently warm to push them forward in their growth.

To accomplish this, a common hot bed is very necessary, and it may not be amiss to turn your attention at this time to the principles of its construction and management, so that you can get one ready by the time that it should be put into operation. For this purpose you want a few boards and nails, some sashes well glazed, and some coarse long manure.

The above cut will give you a clear idea of the frame and glazing, and we may as well extract the directions given by Schenck, in his Gardener's Text-Book, and then leave you to exercise some of your own wits in putting it into practice:—

"Forcing is the art of accelerating the growth of plants, by the warmth afforded by certain fermenting substances, so as to obtain vegetables at unusual seasons of the year. The practice appears to be as old as the time of the Romans. We consider its chief value to be in raising young plants for removal to the open ground in the spring.

In American gardens, forcing under glass is generally conducted in frames and pits. There are several substances employed in obtaining this artificial heat, such as tanner's bark, leaves and grass, but the fresh dung of well-fed animals is generally preferred.

The first object is to get rid of the violent heat and rank vapor produced when fermentation is most powerful. For this purpose, a certain degree of moisture and air is necessary; and, therefore, it will be the gardener's business to place the dung in a conical-shaped heap near the place where wanted for use; to turn it over about once a week, shaking it well together, so that all parts may be equally exposed to the atmosphere; and to apply water when the materials appear at all dry. In cold, wet or boisterous weather, the heap ought to be covered to a moderate depth, with coarse stable litter.

There is considerable difference of opinion, with regard to the time that stable dung shall be permitted to lie thus in the heap. Care must be taken that the process is not carried too far, as in that case there will not be sufficient heat left for the bed, and the plants will be rendered small and sickly. Perhaps it is a good rule, to wait until the greater part of the straw assumes a dark brown color.

The hot-bed should be in a place free from the shade of trees or buildings, and having an aspect rather a point eastward of the south. Shelter on the north-west is particularly necessary. The next labor will be to mark out the dimensions of the bed, which, on all sides, ought to be at least ten inches larger than the frame, and a stake should be driven down at each corner as a guide for keeping the edges perfectly straight.

The general rules of management are:—to keep the sashes covered with boards, mats or straw, during cold nights and severe storms; to admit air freely in pleasant weather, by sliding down the sashes for an inch or two, or by raising them up with wedges at the back part of the frame; and occasionally to apply water in moderate quantities, after it has been kept in the frame for at least twelve hours.

The air within the frame should be frequently renewed, or the plants will become spindling, with a sickly, yellowish color.

As soon as the heat is found to decline, "linings," as they are called, should be applied. The litter having been first removed, the edges of the bed are to be cut down by a spade close to the frame. It may, perhaps, be best to take only one side at a time, by which means the heat will be rendered more regular and permanent. Several holes are to be opened in the manure by a crowbar or a large stake, and a bank, or "lining," of fresh dung, is to take the place of that which has just been removed. The width of this "lining" will vary from ten to twenty inches, according to the coldness of the season; and it should not be carried up much higher than the bed, lest the violent heat escape directly into the mould, and thereby injure the roots of the plants. To prevent the heat being wasted in the air, it will be necessary to cover the lining with a few inches of earth. This process may be repeated once or twice, until the maturity of the crop, or the increasing warmth of spring, shall render it useless."

For the Maine Farmer.

THE WINTER IN AROOSTOOK VALLEY.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in the last Farmer, that your Hartford correspondent, writing under date of Feb. 6th, expresses a wish to know something of the winter in Aroostook. We like to see the enquiry, and it should be answered.

Please say to him, that our Aroostook winter has been exceedingly delightful, the sleighing good without interruption, and the weather even mild and pleasant, with an occasional cold turn, but cold weather has been the exception. December was rather a cool month, with some very cold days. The coldest morning was about the 20th, when the mercury stood at 28° below zero at sun rise. Then the weather grew milder, and some of the last days of December and all through January it was fine, the thermometer usually playing about the freezing point, 32° above zero; at night between 20° and 30° or 35°, and in the day between 25° and 40°, occasionally between 40° and 50°, rarely above that, and only once approximating to 60°.

The first of February we had another cold turn, the mercury tending downwards until, on the morning of the 7th, it reached 28° below. It then grew mild, about like January, till the 23d, when we again had it cooler, the thermometer at night indicating 15° above zero. The morning of the 26th was cold, 22° below. To-day (March 2d,) is fine, 40° above.

The largest snow storm of the season was about 12 inches, the first part of December, sufficient to make good sleighing on smooth roads. Next largest snow storm 6 or 7 inches, about the 19th of January. All other small snows since, put together, would not probably exceed six inches. We had two or three slight rains in January.

The snow is now from 12 to 18 inches in the woods, and in the openings about a foot of icy snow, but no drifts. I have passed some twenty winters in Hartford, and never passed so pleasant a winter as the present has been here.

Our friends in H. will not marvel at the agreeable climate enjoyed in the Aroostook Valley, when they become acquainted with its geography and that of the surrounding country, especially north and west, and call to mind the well established fact, that a smooth and level country, with no large mountains or mountainous ranges on the north and west, invariably has a comparatively even and mild climate, while a country of opposite character, with a rough, uneven, and mountainous surface, has a changeable and severe climate.

The above remarks are intended for this locality only. W. H.

Aroostook Valley, March 2, 1855.

For the Maine Farmer.

HEMLOCK SHINGLES.

Mr. Editor:—In compliance with a request by G. D., I herewith give my opinion as to the worth or durability of hemlock shingles. I give a circumstance, which you may call experience, if you please.

Something over thirty years ago, I built the house in which I now reside, and shingled it with pine shingles, sawed, I believe. They answer a tolerable purpose yet, although there have been some repairs after a hard wind, &c. Mr. Stephen Safford, one of my neighbors, built a house, some years after I built mine, and put on hemlock shingles, which soon rotted, and somewhat injured his roof. The hemlock shingles were taken off and replaced by pine, eight or ten years ago.

Now, you may enquire, what made the difference? It is in the quality of the timber.—Pine shingles are mostly made of large stuff, free from sap, and are therefore incorruptible for many years, while hemlock shingles are made of small timber, the sap and all used, which will not last half as long as old growth of sound timber. If shingles were made of sapling pine less than one foot through at the but, as hemlock shingles are mostly made, they would be equally poor, and not worth putting upon a roof. Hervey Sylvester.

Leeds, Mar. 12, 1855.

Note. We omit our venerable friend's allegory of the "Ship of State," which accompanied the above. We agree with him, in the *Main-e*, on that subject, as he well knows. We agree with him, too, in his shingle theory. We also can bring facts to substantiate it. [Ed.

Amount of Food for Horses. Boussingault, who probably made more experiments in feeding horses than any other man, found that his horses required per day 22 lbs. hay, 5½ straw, and 7½ oats. The horses weighed about 1000 lbs. each. Of course smaller horses would require less food.

APRIL.

BY LONGFELLOW.

When the warm sun, that brings
Seed-time and harvest, has returned again,
'Tis sweet to visit the still wood, where springs
The first flower of the plain.

I love the season well,
When forest glades are teeming with bright forms,
Nor dark nor many-folded clouds foretell
The coming of storms.

From earth's loosened mould,
The sapling draws its sustenance and thrives;
Though stricken to the heart with winters cold,
The drooping tree revives.

The softly warbled song
Comes thro' the pleasant woods, and colored wings
Are glancing in the golden sun along
The forest openings.

And when bright sunset fills
The silver wood with light, the green slope throws
Its shadows in the hollows of the hills,
And wide the upland glows.

And when the day is gone,
In the blue lake, the sky, o'erreaching far,
Is hollowed out, and the moon dips her horn,
And twinkles many a star.

Inverted in the tide
Stand the gray rocks, and trembling shadows throw;
And the fair trees look over, side by side,
And see themselves below.

Sweet April, many a thought
Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed;
Nor shall they fail, till, to its autumn brought
Life's fruit is shed.

For the Maine Farmer.

AN ESSAY ON NEAT CATTLE.

The Best Breed for Maine.

BY PRESUMSCOT.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The following are extracts from Rees' Cyclopedia. "The middle-horned cattle" are, according to the author of the "Treatise on Live Stock," most frequently met with in the south and south-west parts of England, as Sussex, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Devonshire, &c., and have also reached as far north as Herefordshire, in which district perhaps the largest breed of this sort of cattle are now to be found. The cattle of this breed that are met with in Devonshire, are said by Mr. Culley to be found in the greatest purity, and of the best kind, in the vicinity of Barnstable; these are of a high red color; if they have any white spots they reckon the breed impure, particularly if those spots run into one another, with a light dim ring round the eye, and the muzzle of the same color, fine in the bone, clean in the neck, horns of a medium length, bent upwards, thin faced, and fine in the chaps, wide in the hips, a tolerable barrel, but rather flat on the sides, tail small and set on very high; they are thin skinned and silky in handling, feed at an early age, or arrive at maturity sooner than most other breeds; they are well fitted for draught, both as to hardiness and quick movement, and their shoulder points are beautifully fitted for the collar. But according to Lord Somerville, who has given a full account of them in the "Annals of Agriculture," and who must be allowed to be no mean judge of this breed of cattle; they are, when described, not as they might be in imaginary individuals, but as they really are found in general, speaking of this as of all other breeds, that conclusions must not be drawn from the shape and size of the bulls, but from the general quality of their stock. Certain it is, he says, that individually handsomer bulls are often to be found in other breeds, and it is as certain, that this race, of which the whole produce is brought to view, stands the confessed favorite, or among the very first at Smithfield, where prejudice cannot find the way, and in forming an estimate of merit or demerit, the annual produce is to be the object attended to; this in oxen which for superiority of grain, activity in labor beyond all competition, and what in horses is termed blood, will be found a right criterion to judge of the bulls which got them. Beginning with the shape of the bull, in any very handsome individual, the horn is, he says, found, neither drooping too low, nor rising too high, nor with points inverted, called here stag-headed; tapering at the points, and not too thick or goary at the root, the color yellow or waxy, the eye clear, bright, and prominent, looking well behind and shewing much of the white—a dead eyed not often a good prover, or fine in skin—and occasional variation of color round it. Forehead flat, indented, and small; this found almost universally in this breed, and is a point which shews much blood. Cheek small, and muzzle fine; if the forehead is fine the muzzle is so too. The nose of a clear yellow, if possible like the horn, or mottled; a black nose always to be avoided; for although occasionally a black nosed ox may bear work and die well, yet it is a point often demonstrative of a bad constitution, of such as turn scourers or skinters provincially, and particularly when the cast of the coat is of too pale a color. The nostril high and open. In respect of throat, the bulls of this breed are sometimes reproached with being throaty, or with the skin too profuse and pendulous. The hair curled, giving an apparent coarseness to the head not to be found in the new Leicester bulls, when carefully trimmed with scissors. The neck perhaps thick and goary in the estimation of strangers, with which property the oxen of this breed are not to be reproached, or they would not labor as they do. Generally speaking, he thinks the bulls are, relatively to the oxen, not of a large size, and it should be observed respecting size in general, that nature operating in climate and food is imperious, and will produce oxen proportioned to those two circumstances in due course of time, whatever may have been originally the size of the bulls and cows. Compared with the horse, the shoulder is low. The bosom is not sharp with a loose pendulous dewlap, but wide in form, and mellow in handling. The legs are straight, and the more blood an ox shews, the smaller they will be. The hips or pins lie so high as to be on a level with the back, either in a fat or lean state, by no means dropping. The setting on of the tail is on a level with the back, something elevated, nothing depressed; size long, small, taper, and with a round bunch of hair at the bottom; the tail, as in the horse, denoting much of high blood. The gaskins are not too much cut away, nor, as in the Holderness breed, heavy and loaded, bearing always in mind that these oxen are not bred for inactivity, but for wind, vigor, and strength, for although a breadth in the bosom, inasmuch as it is essential to wind, in a working animal, is beneficial, yet a load of flesh on this hind part tends nothing to activity, and being of second rate quality, is not desirable for profit.

In point of skin they are among the thinner classes, rather than the thicker. It is very rarely that an ox is found with a hard or wiry skin. Much depends on color; the shades most admired are the mahogany, and the more glossy silkiness, if smooth, the better. Those with curled hair are deemed excellent provers, and a very glossy mahogany skin, paler or lighter, with curls like ripples of wind on a smooth mill-pond, are also in the highest estimation. It is hard to say which of these is best, all turning out such numbers of good fat oxen. The paler shades, if the eye is clear and good, will bear hard work, and prove as well as any. This rule only is absolute, that a pale skin, hard under hands, with a dark and dead eye, too often denote a skinter in hard work, and rarely under any indulgence a good prover. It is observed by Mr. Lawrence, in his Treatise on Cattle, that the red cattle of North Devon and Somerset are, without doubt, one of the original breeds, and one of those which has preserved most of its primitive form; the excellence of this for labor is best proved by the fact, that the fashionable substitution of horses has made no progress in the district of these cattle; by their high repute as feeders, and for the superior excellence of their beef, which has been acknowledged for ages.

The author of the "Present state of Husbandry in Great Britain," remarks, that when all the properties which should attach to a useful breed of cattle are considered, the middle-horned may be said, as a general variety, to come nearer to perfection than any other in England. They are of a large size, well formed, and in disposition to fatten, they are probably, he thinks, much on a par with the short-horned. As dairy cattle, they are also as valuable as any that fall under the description of quick feeders; for although they give a less quantity of milk than the Suffolk or long-horned, it is said to be of a richer quality.

The Devonshires are spoken of by Mr. Marshal in his "Rural Economy of the West of England," as being in many respects the most perfect in England. North Devon, says he, takes the lead both in size and form; and its breed are in both nearly what cattle ought to be. In size, they are rather below the desirable point for the heavier works of husbandry, but they make up for this deficiency in exertion and agility, and are beyond comparison the best workers I have anywhere seen. As dairy cattle, the Devonshire breed are not excellent; rearing for the east country graziers, having long been the main object of the farmers of this country; but as grazing cattle, individuals in every part of the country show the breed to be excellent. Rees' Cyclopedia again says, "the Devonshires are admired in the higher vale districts of Gloucestershire and on the Cotswolds, as being tolerable milkers, good breeders, little consumers and excellent feeders. The merits of this breed as milkers, it says, have probably not been sufficiently attended to, and ascertained by proper trials; as it has been found, by a person in the vicinity of Divizes, Wiltshire, who, as well as his father before him, has been in the habit of letting cows who supply that town with milk, and who buys all his cows, and consequently can have no partiality for any particular sort, having at different times had all kinds, that the milk-men have uniformly, for the last thirty years, given the preference to the Devonshire sort at the same price, as being on the whole the best milkers." It further says, "they thrive well under middling keep, and stand the winter season well, and are a profitable sort for the dairy."

In the "New England Farmer," 1st volume, 18th number, is the following, accredited to the "Genesee Farmer:" "Among the improved breeds of cattle in this country, the Devons are held in high estimation, and probably the most generally admired. As a distinct breed of neat cattle, they possess several features peculiar to themselves, of which they are very tenacious—retaining them in a great degree, even through their distant crosses with other breeds, and particularly our native stock. The color of pure Devons is always red, varying to a dark mahogany. The dark color is generally most admired, although the light shades are equally profitable. There is occasionally a little white on the belly, which is more common with the heifers than the steers, and the cows' udders are frequently white. The hairs which form the bunch of the tail are very remarkable: on calves they are a darker shade than the other parts of the body, but always turn white before the animals are three years old. The hide is thin, soft, and mellow to the hand; the hair silky, and frequently curled. The horns are long, fine, and smooth, and frequently yellow at the root when young; the muzzle and round the eye yellow, with a bright, keen and active countenance. The Devons are fine-boned, clean-limbed, and very active,—resembling in cattle what is called blood in horses more than any other stock. They are good feeders, and make as much beef in proportion to the food consumed as any other cattle. Their beef is also of the best quality, being what fleshers call marbled, (or well mixed with alternate fat and lean,) and they always prove well when dressed—weighing heavy to their appearance. In size they are about the medium of neat stock. When dressed, the cows weigh from six to eight hundred, and oxen from ten to fifteen hundred pounds, grass fed. The bulls of this breed are usually inferior in size and beauty to the oxen; but his stock is the best proof of the value of a sire, and not his appearance.

For labor the Devons are not excelled by any other breed; and their uniformity of color and build renders them easily matched. They are very active, docile, and tractable, as well as tough and hardy, and when carefully used, will perform much labor from four to eight years of age, without diminishing their size or aptness to fatten.

As milkers, the Devons are similar to our native cows, but the quality of their milk is always rich. On this point, Mr. Allen, auther of "Domestic Animals," remarks, "The cows invariably yield milk of great richness, and when appropriately bred, none surpass them for the quality of butter and cheese it yields. Mr. Bloomfield, the manager of the late Lord Leicester's estate at Holkham, has, by careful attention, somewhat increased the size, without impairing the beauty of their form, and so successful has he been in developing their milking properties, that his average product of butter from each cow is 4 lbs. per week for the whole year. He has challenged England to milk an equal number of cows of any breed, against 40 Devons, to be selected out of his own herd, without as yet having found a competitor." Allen also says that, it is among the oldest distinctly cultivated breeds in this country, as it undoubtedly is of England, and probably it is the most universal favorite. That it is good for milk and unsurpassed for the yoke and for fattening. That no animal is better suited to our scanty or luxuriant hill pastures than the Devons, and none make a better return for the attention and food received. That they ensure a rapid improvement when mixed with other cattle,—imparting their color and characteristics in an eminent degree.

It was remarked by Mr. Bakewell, says Rees' Cyclopedia, that the Devonshires could not be improved by any cross with other breeds. Skinner says that a winner of successive prizes for best cheese, at the American Institute, lately observed that he considered the Devon decidedly the best breed of cattle for the general purposes of New England. In an answer to a letter addressed to the proprietor of (according to Skinner) "incomparably the best herd of Devons in this, if not in any country," the following short but comprehensive description was received:—"The *North Devons* are a *pure race* of cattle. They are hardy, easily kept, make the best beef and oxen, and some families are excellent for the dairy." He then states that he has bred for milking qualities, and that the demand for his heifer calves is greater than he can supply, by which we may judge of his success in developing the qualities he sought.

I extract from an account of the Devon cattle in the Me. Farmer of Feb. 15, 1855, the following:—"By care in breeding, they have been much improved in form, and in their milking properties. The flatness of side spoken of by Culley is not very often seen. Mr. Buckminster of Framingham, Editor of the Mass. Ploughman, has some of this breed, among which is one young cow that yields milk so rich that he has made a pound of butter from four quarts of her milk."

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

For the Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor:—The elaborate and ingenious introduction to a report published in your paper of March 15, has awakened an anxious desire to see what the report may be. The argument used against the pursuit of scientific agriculture in common schools, academies, and model farms, because perfection is not attainable in them, seems to me to apply equally well to the pursuit of every other branch of knowledge. Will it be said that the elements of natural philosophy, or astronomy, shall not be attended to in our common schools, because we may not expect to be fully instructed in their branches in these schools? Complete instruction is not attainable anywhere. The man does not live who is fully instructed. On the contrary, the more he learns the more he perceives to be learned. I cannot, therefore, perceive the force of the argument as applied to the institutions mentioned.

Perhaps my strictures on the report are premature and unnecessary, and will be fully met by what is to follow. Such as they are, they are at your service. I cannot begin to believe that the elements of scientific agriculture may not be as usefully taught in our common schools, those *peculiar gems* of New England, as any other study.

March 18, 1855.

Note. Our friend has, by this time, seen the whole of the report of Bro. Forbes, and his plan of education for farmers, and can make up his mind.

We like to have this matter of agricultural education discussed, for although it may *take a century* to wake up all the farmers, it is possible those of the next century may do something for the cause. Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

TIN FOR ROOFS.—QUERY.

Mr. Editor:—I would like to know if tin can be used instead of shingles for covering the roofs of buildings, and, if so, what will be the cost per square foot, how it can best be obtained, and how put on? A Subscriber.

Note. Tin is getting to be used considerably for covering buildings. There are several buildings in this city that are covered with tin. A kind of tin is made expressly for this purpose, called roofing tin, which is very durable, and which costs, including putting on, about ten cents per square foot. If our correspondent will furnish us with his address, we will give him any further information required on the subject. Ed.

Hybrid Cats. A correspondent of the Bunker Hill Aurora mentions that Mr. J. B. Pierce of Malden, has a strange breed of cats which he obtained at Appleton, Me. They have long, soft, shaggy fur, bushy tails, sharp noses, and a peculiar, coon-like expression of the eyes. They originated with a very large black cat, which formerly roamed the woods in Appleton, and her progeny was always partly shaggy, the rest like their mother; they were of various colors, black, white, brindle, slate, &c.

One pair of pigs, according to Allnutt, will increase in six years 119,169—taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep in the same time would increase to but sixty-four.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1855.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have been prevented by the crowded state of our columns, from giving even an abstract of the doings of the U. S. Ag. Society, at their meeting on the 28th of February last. The following is a list of the officers chosen :—

PRESIDENT.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John D. Lang, Maine,	J. T. Worthington, Ohio,
H. F. French, N. H.,	B. Gratz, Ky.,
Fred. Holbrook, Vt.,	M. P. Gentry, Tenn.,
B. V. French, Mass.,	Jos. Orr, Ind.,
Jos. J. Cooke, R. I.,	J. A. Kinnicutt, Ill.,
John T. Andrew, Conn.,	Thos. Allen, Mo.,
Henry Wager, New York,	T. B. Flournoy, Ark.,
I. Cornwell, N. Jersey,	J. C. Holmes, Mich.,
Isaac Newton, Pa.,	Jackson Morton, Fla.,
C. H. Holcomb, Del.,	T. G. Rusk, Texas,
H. G. S. Key, Md.,	J. W. Grimes, Iowa,
G. W. P. Custis, Va.,	B. C. Eastham, Wis.,
H. K. Burgwyn, N. C.,	J. M. Horner, Cal.,
James Hopkins, S. C.,	Jos. H. Bradley, D. C.,
D. A. Reese, Ga.,	S. M. Baird, N. Mexico,
A. P. Hatch, Ala.,	H. H. Sibley, Minn.,
A. G. Brown, Miss.,	Joseph Lane, Oregon,
J. D. B. DeBow, La.,	J. L. Hayes, Utah.
Gen. Whitefield, Kansas,	Mr. Giddings, Nebraska.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John A. King, N. Y.,	B. Perley Poor, Mass.,
C. B. Calvert, Md.,	A. Watts, Ohio,
A. L. Elwyn, Penn.,	John Jones, Del.
J. Wentworth, Ill.,	

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM S. KING, Boston, Mass.

TREASURER.

B. B. FRENCH, Washington, D. C.

We are glad to find that the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder has been elected to the Presidency once more. No one man has done more to give life and efficiency to this Society than he has. He has given time, and labor, and money, and talents to the cause, and is still willing to work for its prosperity. The ease and urbanity with which he presides, and the kindness and cordiality which he extends to all, make him one of the best presiding officers in the world.

A large amount of business was transacted for the time they were in session. Among their doings we were glad to see a move made by C. P. Holcomb, Esq., of Delaware, to awaken the farmers of the Union to the necessity of attending a little more carefully to their rights in the arranging and modifications of tariffs, by our members of Congress.

It is a fact, which we have repeatedly urged upon the attention of our readers, that whenever there is to be any change in the tariff, you will find every other interest crowding around Congress, but the farmers. The mercantile men and the manufacturers are always there, watchful and anxious in regard to their respective interests, each pressing their claims, each armed with any amount of documents and statistical arguments to defend themselves, and have things arranged to promote their own prosperity, while the farmer is lulled to sleep, and left to suffer in his business, because, forsooth, he was not there to take care of himself, and no one cares whether he be skinned or not.

Even during the very last session of Congress, we find Gen. Wilson, of Mass., before he had hardly got warm in his seat, strenuously pleading for a reduction of the tariff on wool, and not a soul on the floor of the Senate raised a word of objection. Now the General is, or has been, largely engaged in the boot and shoe manufactory. Did he ask for the reduction of the tariff on these articles? Not he. But the reciprocity treaty had already opened our doors to Canada, allowing them to pour in upon us their grain and agricultural products, free of duty, to the damage of our own farmers, and now, if he could get the duty off from wool, to help the woolen manufacturers,—why his workmen would be fed and clothed cheaper from foreign products at the expense indirectly of our own farmers, and could therefore work the cheaper for him and others.

Is it not time for the farmers of New England, and indeed of the whole Union, to begin to look around themselves, and see that fair play be given to all interests? Either give fair, just, and equal protection to all interests, or knock away the whole scheme of duties, and turn the whole Union out as a common pasture for all nations to feed in, and pay your government expenses by a direct tax. None of your protecting and bolstering up this or that interest, and leaving the others unprotected and unsupported. Protect all equally or expose all equally, say we.

Now, we are aware that some of our uncozealous political Editors will begin to pout and to accuse us of meddling with party matters. No matter if they do. We have always spoken freely of these subjects in the Farmer, and always shall. We say plainly and frankly to such, you have no business to monopolize the principles of political economy as exclusively belonging to your party, or to any body's party, or to forbid the discussion of the application of the practical details of political economy to our government, to any body. So get away with your party nonsense. You can't have the sole control of the questions touching the welfare of so great a portion of the people as the farmers constitute, being at least three fifths of the whole.

The following are the resolves offered by Mr. Holcomb, and adopted by the meeting :—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this society, the time has arrived, when, if our agricultural press that has so well and ably advocated agriculture, were to take a more extended range of discussion, following our farmers from their fields into their markets—giving some consideration to political economy as directly connected with agriculture—it would be likely to meet the approbation of their readers: all which, however, is respectfully submitted to the sound discretion and judgment of their respective conductors.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the National Association are due and respectfully tendered to the press, generally, for its interest in and advocacy of the cause of agriculture."

FIRE. On Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock, fire was discovered in the L part of the brick dwelling house on the east side of the river, owned by Mr. S. F. Houghton, and occupied by himself and Mr. J. Whittemore. The fire had made such progress before the arrival of the engines, that but little of the house was saved. The tenants lost considerable of their furniture and clothing. Mr. Houghton's loss is about $2600; insured for $1400 in the Gorham Mutual Insurance Company.

UNITED AGAIN. On Monday of last week the voters of Anson and North Anson accepted the act, passed by the last legislature, for the union of the two towns.

NEW POST OFFICE. We notice that a new post office has been established at West Levant, and J. K. Weston appointed postmaster.

POSTAGE MUST BE PREPAID.

We take this opportunity to once more remind our readers that they *must prepay* their letters, if they wish them sent. This is rendered imperative by the new postage law which went into operation on Sunday last. The following explanatory letter from the First Assistant Postmaster General to the Postmaster of New York, will give our readers all the information they may desire with regard to unpaid letters :—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, March 22, 1855.

SIR,—Your letter of the 20th inst. is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you—

I. The act of 3d March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the United States; on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a Post Office, the Postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the Dead Letter Office

2. Letters part paid should be despatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

3. It is proper to forward a letter when requested in writing. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged if the letter, contrary to its address, has been missent. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by the act of March 3, 1855, aforesaid.

4. Ship letters, as they cannot be prepaid, and are not supposed to be embraced in the new act, will continue to be despatched agreeably to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1855.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING,
First Assistant Post Master General.

Isaac Fowler, Postmaster, New York.

With regard to unpaid letters left with a mail agent, the following letter will be of interest to all who are in the habit of depositing letters in the mail cars :—

P. O. DEPARTMENT, Appointment Office,
24th March, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 22d inst., I have to state that unpaid letters left with a mail agent (after April next) should be placed in the Post Office at or near the place where they are dropped into the cars, and the Postmaster requested to post up notice of them with unpaid letters dropped into his office, adding that they were dropped into the cars.

Respectfully, &c., HORATIO KING,
1st Ass't. Post Master Gen.

C. S. King, Esq., Route Agent, &c., Portland, Me.

P. S. You will forward according to their address, letters on which postage is paid only in part, (unless you know that the omission to pay the proper amount was intentional,) rating them with postage at the prepaid rates as established by the act of 3d March inst. I will send you a circular on this subject in a few days. H. K.

Until the public become better acquainted with the provisions of this act, those who have been accustomed to deposit letters in the office without prepaying the postage will do well to watch the lists of unsent letters.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI. A colored girl by the name of Rosetta, who was some time since brought into Ohio from Kentucky, by an agent of her master, and who had been declared free by the Supreme Court at Columbus, and a guardian appointed, was arrested at Cincinnati, on Thursday last, under the Fugitive Slave Law. Being brought before Judge Parker, he decided that the girl was entitled to her freedom, having been brought into the State by the master or his representative. A attempt of the U. S. Marshal to arrest the girl after the decision created some excitement, and a riot was apprehended, but the girl was safely consigned to the care of her friends.

But it seems the matter was not settled, as a telegraphic despatch, dated Friday, 30th, says:

"Great excitement exists here in regard to the slave of Mr. Denison, of Louisville. Last night she was re-arrested by the U. S. Marshal, and taken before U. S. Commissioner Rendery. This morning, when the case was argued, the Commissioner reserved his decision, the girl, in the meantime, remaining with the U. S. Marshal. If she is remanded to slavery, there is little doubt but a conflict will ensue between the citizens and Federal authorities."

DECISION REVOKED. Our readers will remember that at the time of the Ocean disaster, last fall, Capt. Donnovan, and George Stilphen and James Collins, pilots, had their licenses as pilots revoked by the local board of steamboat inspectors for the Boston district. We learn from the Boston Journal, that the Superintendent, to whom an appeal from the decision was made, has recently decided to restore the above named persons their licenses as pilots. It appears, says the Journal, that the local inspectors considered the case as falling under the law relating to the incompetency of pilots, but the district inspector does not so consider it. He does not think that a failure to observe the pilot rules which was not intentional, but the result of a misconstruction of them, is to be visited with severe penalties. A misconstruction does not prove incompetency.

ROBBERY IN ELLSWORTH. The Ellsworth American states, that a man by the name of Scribner managed to secrete himself in the cellar of the store of G. N. Black & Co., of that place, on Tuesday of last week, and while the clerks were at dinner he took $425 from the money drawer. The thief took the stage for Bangor, but was headed off by the telegraph, and arrested at Brewer, when $123 of the stolen money was found upon him, and he was sent back to Ellsworth. Others are supposed to be concerned in the robbery, and the officers are on the track of the missing money. The American learns that there is a warrant out against Scribner, for breaking into a store in Bangor, a few weeks since, and stealing a watch therefrom.

SAW MILL BURNT. We learn that the saw mill situated near the Church Hill road, North Parish, in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire, a few days since. As there had been no fire in the mill for three or four days, and not water enough in the stream to set it going, it is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The mill had just been repaired and put in running order. Loss about $600. There was no insurance.

THE PREMIUM SQUASHES. Mr. John Knowles, 2d, of this city, who planted some of Dr. Pollard's premium squash seeds, reports that the seeds all started, and he raised from them 36 squashes, weighing in the aggregate, 479 pounds. Who is the next competitor?

COLD WEATHER. Mr. J. H. Toothaker writes us from Rangeley, that the winter in that vicinity has been very severe. Since the 10th of March there have fallen ten inches of snow. There has been no thaw, but steady cold weather, with a northwest wind. The snow is now four feet deep in the woods.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR. At the recent session of the Supreme Court in this city, Chief Justice Shepley presiding, on motion of Samuel Titcomb, Esq., Horatio Woodbury was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of this State.

Reported for the Farmer.

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held on Saturday last.

A communication was received from Jos. Anthony, resigning the office of 2d Asst. Engineer.

Roll of Accounts, No. 1, presented by Ald. Hallett, was passed in both branches.

In convention the following officers were elected :—

Supt. of Burying Grounds—Joseph Allen.
Second Asst. Engineer—Henry Sewall.
Surveyors of Lumber—B. N. Fowler, Orrin Fly.

Petitions of Howard Pettingill, Benj. G. Gay, *et als.*, Jas. H. Patterson, *et als.*, and Samuel Cummings, *et als.*, for new streets, were referred to committee on new streets.

Order from the Council respecting the doings of the Street Commissioner for 1854, (with regard to the sale of certain trees,) was laid on the table by the Board of Aldermen.

An order creating a city pound in Ward 4, and afterwards another order, creating a city pound in Ward 5, passed both branches.

An order was passed directing the committee on printing, to contract with Russell Eaton to do the printing, on such terms as they may think proper.

An order was passed, directing the Street commissioner for the West side, with the joint standing committee on new streets, to contract for the building of the continuation of State St., the same to be completed by the 1st of July next.

Order respecting the assessors of taxes (requiring oath of tax payers,) laid on the table by the Common Council at the last meeting, was passed in concurrence.

An order authorizing the Mayor to settle with Abel Blanchard for the loss of a horse, (killed on Oak St., last fall,) was passed.

An order was passed, making the following appropriations for the expenses of the city government, for the present year :—

For Highways, (including salaries of street commissioners,)	$5000
New Streets,	2000
Schools,	4500
Support of Poor,	2000
Interest on Loans,	1400
Fire Department,	900
City Officers,	1500
Discount on taxes,	1500
Abatements,	750
Printing,	200
Police Department,	600
Contingent Fund,	1000
River Note, and interest,	830
Total,	$22,180

Also authorizing the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, to abate eight per cent. on all city taxes paid within thirty days, from commitment of the bills, and four per cent. on all taxes paid within ninety days from the same date.

In convention the following officers were elected :—

Pound Keepers—E. S. Folger, Ward 4; Wm. Stevens, Ward 5.

Constables—Curtis Higgins, Chas. F. Crosby, S. S. Farnham, G. Turner, and C. H. Dill.

An order passed both branches directing the Street commissioner on west side, to let at auction the building of a culvert on new county road, intersecting with the old road near John Jewett's, as soon as located by committee on highways.

Order from the Com. Council, directing the Street commissioner on west side to build Oxford St., (on Factory Hill,) was referred to the committee on new streets in concurrence.

Next regular meeting of the Council, Saturday, April 28.

FINANCES OF THE CITY, &c.

The Auditors Report for the city of Augusta, has made its appearance. We gather from it a few items of interest.

The liabilities of the city are estimated at $38,326 55, and the resources at $10,010 08, leaving a balance against the city of $28,316 47.

The city property (not included in resources,) is valued at $13,066 65. The city farm and buildings are put down at $4500, and the personal property at same $2,024 99. The new cemetery is valued at $1,200. The two fire engines, the Atlantic and Pacific, are set down at $2,500, and the engine house and lot at $1,500. The Deluge and apparatus are valued at $750.

The city expenditure foots up $26,112 68, the principal items of which are: highways, $7,610 76; new streets, $852 62; support of poor, $3,130 71; schools, exclusive of village district tax, $4,500; police, $667 11; fire department, $1,177 60; interest, $1,583 48; city officers, $1,562; salaries, interest, &c., unpaid, $1,060; centennial celebration, $1,659 08.

The City Marshal reports that there have been disposed of in the Municipal Court, the past year, one hundred and eighty cases, among which were 32 for assault and battery; larceny, 18; selling intoxicating liquor, 51; and drunkenness, 43.

TOWN OFFICERS.

SEBEC. At the annual election on the 26th inst., the following officers were chosen, all Republicans :—

Jesse Stevens, *Moderator*.
Theodore Wyman, *Town Clerk*.
Jesse Stevens, David Barker and Joseph Morrill, *Selectmen and Assessors*.
John J. Lovejoy, *Treasurer*.
David Barker and William Lowney, *Sup'g School Committee*.
Theodore Wyman, *Town Agent*.

Voted, to instruct the Selectmen to prosecute all violations of the Maine Liquor Law, carried by a vote of two to one. [Com.

NEW PATENTS. Among the patents issued from the Patent Office, for the week ending March 20, we notice the following :—

Improved shot cartridge: Abbot R. Davis, East Cambridge, Mass.

Improvement in Lamps: Elbridge Harris, Boston, Mass.

Improved hand press for printing: Chas. Kenniston, Boston, Mass.

Improvement in seed planters: Ebenezer Morse, Walpole, N. H.

Improvement in mowing machines: Fisk Russell, Boston, Mass.

Improvement in the arrangement of wheels, axles and friction rollers; George A. Prentiss, Cheshire county, N. H.

Improvement for castors for furniture; Gilbert L. Bailey, Portland Me., assignor to himself and Mighill Nutting, same place.

NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMPS. The burning fluid makes a beautiful pleasant light, but it should never be used without a safety can to keep it in, and a safety lamp to burn it in. We have used Newell's safety can and lamps for these purposes, and can recommend them as being made on such principles as will ensure the object. They are faithfully constructed and very ornamental, being proportioned with good taste. Our neighbors in Winthrop, will find them at P. C. Bradford's apothecary store.

FAST DAY IN CONNECTICUT. Gov. Dutton has appointed Friday, the 6th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in Connecticut.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. No. 567 opens a new volume of this excellent publication, and comprises, besides many other selections, the following articles :—"The Eclipse of Faith," "Retrospections of a Reverist," "New Congress of Vienna," "The British Aristocracy," and "Successful African Exploration." When we consider that this work is made up of the very best of the literature of the day, and for the sum of six dollars gives the reader four volumes annually, making upwards of 3000 pages, our only wonder is, that it is not found on the table of every person of literary taste in the country. This work we can recommend to our readers with a hearty good will, as we *know*, from long acquaintance, that it is worthy their support. Published by E. Littell & Co., Boston.

THE MONTHLIES. We have received the principal monthlies for April, but are obliged to be brief in our notices. First comes

Putnam's Monthly. This magazine opens with a portrait on steel of one of the contributors. It is a well filled and interesting number. A change in proprietorship is announced, and the magazine will hereafter be published by Dix & Edwards.

Knickerbocker Magazine. The principal articles in this number are, "Captain Davis, a California Ballad;" "Two Wise Men of Gotham;" "The Bells of Limerick;" "Sheckerly, the Oxford Soldier;" and "Sunday in Havana." The reader is also offered a seat at a well spread "Editor's Table."

Household Words. The number before us commences the eleventh volume. It contains twenty-seven articles, all of which may be read with interest and profit. We shall speak more at length of this work hereafter. Dix & Edwards, publishers, New York.

Graham's Magazine. The readers of this work are presented with a beautiful steel engraving of "Mary, Queen of Scots." The contributions are varied and interesting, as usual. Fashion plates, humorous engravings, and music, are also given in this number.

GLENWOOD VALLEY TIMES. The first number of a neatly printed little paper, with this title, published at Vienna, by R. M. Mansur, has been received. It is pretty well filled, and the publisher promises improvement in future numbers. Subscription price, 25 cts. per annum.

LIQUOR SEIZURE.

There was a little excitement last week in our usually quiet city, occasioned by a seizure, by our City Marshall, Mr. Gardner Phillips, of a large quantity of liquors in the store of Wills & Lombard. The seizure was made in pursuance of a right of search granted by Judge Malliken on complaint of Mayor Patterson. The liquor seized is estimated to be worth about $3000.

There appears to be some fog enveloping the business, which we find is to be cleared away by that well known "fog eater," the law, or in other words there is to be a law suit about it. Mr. Wills contends that he is the regularly appointed City Agent, and that the liquor belonged to the city, and that in selling it he was pursuing his lawful duty. He has notified the city government of the seizure. On the other hand, the Mayor contends that he (Mr. Wills) was not lawfully and regularly appointed agent, and has been selling contrary to law, &c.

When the court have decided who the liquor actually belongs to, we will report the facts, so that those most interested may be *posted up* in the matter.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MRS. WEBSTER. A telegraphic despatch from New York states that Mrs. Webster, widow of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, met with a most serious accident on Friday afternoon last. The horses attached to the carriage in which she was, took fright and ran away, and Mrs. W., becoming alarmed, jumped from the vehicle, and was thrown with great violence on the pavement. Her head was badly cut, and she was taken up in a state of insensibility. She shortly recovered, but her injuries are of a serious nature.

A second despatch, dated on Sunday, states that Mrs. Webster continued insensible all day Saturday, and the physicians consider her in a precarious situation.

TANNERY BURNT. We learn from a telegraphic despatch, dated March 30, that on the previous night the old Southwick tannery, so called, at North Vassalboro', was destroyed by fire. From $3000 to $5000 worth of stock was in the building. No insurance. The stock was owned by E. Frye. The Vassalboro' Manufacturing Co.'s stables, and two dwelling houses, with out-houses, were destroyed. A valuable horse perished in the flames. There is very small insurance on the property destroyed. The fire originated in the tannery, and the cause is unknown. We have no further particulars.

THE PORTLAND STEAMERS. Our Portland friends are likely to lose their line of steamers between that city and Liverpool, for a time at least. The Sarah Sands of this line is to be be hauled up in Liverpool for new boilers and other repairs which will take some three months, and her captain writes to the Portland Argus, as follows :—

"So far as I can learn from the best informed persons, there is less prospect of peace now than there was under Nicholas, and that if the war continues, the Sarah Sands is spoken for by the Government, to go to the Crimea."

PENOBSCOT & KENNEBEC RAILROAD. We learn from our Bangor exchanges, that spring operations have been commenced on the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad, and the work will be pushed forward with all practical despatch, until the road is finished. The Democrat estimates that the cars will be running regularly between Bangor and Waterville, in three months.

THE MANCHESTER TROUBLES. The operatives' strike at Manchester, N. H., is now about over. The Manchester American states that the Stark Amoskeag Companies are running large portions of their works, and the Manchester Mills and Print Works have commenced again, under equally favorable circumstances. It is supposed that one or two weeks will see all the manufacturing establishments in full blast again, much to the relief of all the good citizens of the city.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC. This vessel, which was recently refitted at New York and took in cargo for London, arrived out after a short passage of 16 days. There was no dock at London sufficiently deep to admit her. Although the Great Republic has been shorn of one deck, we believe she is, still, the largest merchant ship afloat, and her short passage does much credit to her builder.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE. We learn by the Brunswick Telegraph, that an outrage was committed in that town, on the person on Mrs. Hill, a respectable colored woman. The offender was speedily captured, but succeeded in making his escape.

UNCLE SAM IN LUCK. The inspector of customs in Portland, found on one of the wharves in that city, a few days since, some 20,000 cigars, two barrels of molasses, some limes and some bottles of liquor. All fell to Uncle Sam.

For the Maine Farmer.

SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGES.

MR. EDITOR :—An article under date of Jan. 31st, headed "Solemnization of Marriages," appeared in the Farmer of March 1st, where our friend *Pacis Curator*, of Winthrop, complains of our Clergymen and Magistrates solemnizing marriages of persons whose residence is in another county.

I think his anxiety must be relieved by reading an act additional to, and amendatory of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes, approved April 24th, 1852, as follows :—

Every Justice of the Peace appointed for any particular county, and in which he resides, may solemnize marriage for which county he is appointed, &c.

And every ordained minister of the Gospel, duly appointed and commissioned for that purpose, by the Governor and Council, shall have power to solemnize marriage within the county for which he was appointed, and in which he resides, and in any other Counties, when such power is expressed in his commission.

WM. E. FOLSOM.

Starks, March 12, 1855.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Quick Work. In New York, on Saturday morning a gentleman by the name of Hulse discovered upon entering his law office that some thief had robbed him of a complete set of Denio's reports, valued at twenty dollars. At half past 12 o'clock he reported the theft to the Chief of Police, and two hours later was agreeably surprised by the entrance of an officer with the books under his arm. The officer had, after making the rounds of nearly all the bookstores in the city, discovered the missing volumes at the store of Mr. Hicks, in Broadway, where the thief had left them. It is not singular that all rogues are to a man opposed to the police system of New York.

Ship Building. There are signs of a resuscitation of business in New York. Simonson, at Green Point has the keel of a mammoth steamship laid for Com. Vanderbilt—to be much the largest yet constructed in this country. Length of keel, 350 feet; depth of hold, 48 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet.

The kind of milk they have in New York. Four retailers of "Orange county milk" were arrested at New York on Saturday, upon the affidavit of a person who saw them drive their carts up to a pump and fill their cans, at the same time putting in a white powder. Sixty infants died in New York last week in convulsions.

Colonel Benton's Tunnel. If a railroad is ever built over Colonel Benton's Central Pacific route, the track will, for the distance of many hundred miles, be the highest railroad track in the world, and the engineers say that it will have a tunnel at a higher elevation than any other tunnel, excavated or projected, on the face of the earth. The tunnel will strike through one of the Western mountains, at an elevation of 9540 feet above the level of the sea—more than three thousand feet higher than the top of Mount Washington.

A new kind of Coal. An Elmira, N. Y., paper notices a new kind of coal which has appeared in that village, found in Ralston, Pa., which for stove purposes—for the Franklin kind especially—is superior to Anthracite, and little inferior to Cannel or Briar Hill. It is harder than the Blossburgh and softer than Anthracite—burns brightly—throwing out a great heat, and perfectly consuming—no slate being found. It is destined to become a favorite coal for parlor and home use, and supersede wood. It is said to be cheaper than anthracite.

Snake Breaking a Man's Ribs. The Louisville Democrat of the 15th, tells of a strange accident which befell a gentleman named McDonald at Madison, Ind., on the 13th inst. He was admiring a beautiful collection of every description of reptiles on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, when said snake coiled around his body, and, with his entire strength, succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.

Maine Ships taken up. We learn from the Bath Mirror that two Bath ships belonging to Messrs G. F. & J. Patten,—the Falcon and Britannia—have been taken up, to carry supplies from Liverpool to Constantinople, or a port in the Black Sea, for the British forces.

The Stratham Gold Diggers. The Exeter (N. H.) News Letter says that the gold diggers in Stratham, N. H., are still busy at their work of excavation. The Portsmouth "witch" who directs their operations, declared that if they dug deep enough they would discover a large rock before reaching the treasure. They have now found the rock, and have commenced blasting it. The editor of the News Letter thinks it will be very convenient to have a gold mine in Stratham.

More foreign paupers coming. Collector Redfield has handed Mayor Wood a letter received by him from our Consul at Munich, announcing the fact that the Swiss Government were forwarding 320 paupers to this port via Havre, and that more were to follow. The authorities disregarded the admonition of the Consul. This matter will doubtless receive prompt attention at the hands of our Mayor, when the objectionable cargo arrives.

Great destruction of fruit trees. The Rochester Daily Union learns from P. V. Schenck, the celebrated peach grower, of Brighton N. Y. that an examination of his orchards has convinced him that not only the buds, but the trees also have been destroyed by the late cold weather. He states that in cutting the limbs from one thousand different trees, he found no exception—all had perished.

Reported insanity of Victoria. It is said in diplomatic circles at Washington, that private advices had reached that city, that Victoria was fast going the way of her ancestors—that is, becoming deranged, the symptoms having shown themselves in her recent illness.

Sale of steamships to the British Government. The steamers Hansa and Germania, which made four trips each as an independent line of steamers between New York and Bremen during 1843 and 1844, under the Bremen flag, have been sold to the British government. They were originally British vessels, and made many trips in the Cunard line between Boston and Liverpool, as the Acadia and Britannia. They were purchased by Fritz & Co., of Bremen, for $165,000, who have now sold them to the British government at the advance price of $480,000.

The Death of a Sister of President Pierce. Mrs. Elizabeth A. McNiel, widow of the late Gen. John McNiel, and sister of President Pierce, died at Concord, N. H., on Tuesday night.

Broken up. The business of enlisting soldiers for foreign service, in New York, has been effectually broken up, the recruiting agents having voluntarily withdrawn. The same is believed to be true of Philadelphia, where a recruiting office had been opened.

BARN BURNT. A barn belonging to Solomon Jewett of Canaan was destroyed by fire on Monday last, supposed to have taken from a spark from the chimney. There was also burnt in the barn a mare belonging to Mr. Joseph J. Hilton of Cornville, worth $150, a 4 years old colt, and 8 or 10 tons of hay belonging to Mr. Jewett. Loss about $600. [Skowhegan Clarion.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The London Times, on the subject of the peace negotiations, expresses the hope that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg will "seize the opportunity to bury its hostilities in the tomb not yet closed, and renew on equitable terms those pacific relations with the rest of Europe without which no empire can be prosperous, respected, or secure." It says that the old treaties which existed between Russia and the Porte are, happily for all parties, at an end; and whenever new engagements are contracted, they will place the Sultan and his territorial interests on the same footing as the other members of the European family.

The Times hopes also that the policy of the Sultan towards all classes of his Christian subjects will remove the *just and numerous* causes of complaint which now serve as continual pretexts for foreign interference.

All other points the Times seems to think may be easily arranged, but in reference to the fourth and most critical, touching the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, "we confess that we still look with hope to the determination of this question by some military success of the allied forces in the Crimea, which may reward them for the intense hardships they have endured throughout the winter, and confer fresh lustre on our arms."

It argues that a skilful general would take prompt advantage of the moral influence of the Czar's death on the two armies, and says a successful and decisive blow struck at this time against the Russian forces in the Crimea, would be of inestimable value in simplifying the negotiations, and perhaps in terminating the war.

The Times further goes on to say that in the negotiations it is the obvious duty and interest of the allies to encourage and assist the peace party in Rusia, of whom the new sovereign is said to be a member, and observes :—

"Hitherto they have waged war against the policy of a man; that man is no more; his policy may possibly be abandoned, for it has undoubtedly contributed to his ruin; but to pursue the war with blind hostility would be to direct it against the whole people of the Russian empire, with whom we have no quarrel, except in as far as they have been led to encroach on the territories and rights of their neighbors."

SAD SPECTACLE. Forty-eight profligate young women arrested by the officers of justice while engaged in walking the streets on Tuesday night, were brought into the Mayor's Office this morning, well nigh filling the apartment. A crowd of curious persons thronged the entrance and approaching passages. The street-walkers were chiefly from Mercer and Church streets, and had been arrested by order of Mayor Wood. After examination thirty of them were sent to Blackwell's Island, from one to six months, where there are already accumulated a fearful number of the frail sisterhood, many of whom are enduring a painful existence, which in some cases the certain ravages of loathsome disease threaten speedily to terminate.

They were accompanied to the City Hall by a number of the police, and were followed by a motley crowd, who were with difficulty excluded from the office. Conspicuous among the women were some of mature years, who assumed the charge of individuals of the party, and belong to that class who inveigle the unsuspecting to destruction. While these and some others manifested an utter insensibility to shame, and showed that their chief concern was that they might not be foiled in the pusuit of their nefarious traffic, numbers gave vent to sobs and tears,—such as come from disappointment or from penitence. [N. Y. Journal Comm.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD. The new steam frigate Merrimack, now building at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, will be ready for launching by the first of June. The work of caulking the frigate, planing her decks, &c., is now being performed. There are at the present time 1000 mechanics in the various branches of industry employed in the yard, and there is no doubt the Merrimack will be ready for launching at the time specified. She is indeed a beautiful model, and the work has been executed in a most thorough manner. The wages of mechanics range at lower figures than usual, but are, on the whole, quite satisfactory. Carpenters receive from $2.25 to $2.75 per day; caulkers $2.50, laborers $1.25.

The sloop-of-war Saratoga, which has just been thoroughly repaired, was taken out of the dock a few days since and is now quite ready for sea. The Cyane, of Greytown notoriety, is also ready for sea. They carry 22 guns and 175 men each. Both sloops are lying at the yard.

Through the influence of Com. Gregory, 500 cart loads of chips have been given to the poor of Charlestown—a timely gift, which must have been appreciated by the recipients.

To-day experiments will be tried with the breach-loading gun, which was tried so successfully a few days since at South Boston. It is expected that a number of distinguished military men will be present. [Boston Chronicle.

THE STRIKE AT MANCHESTER. A letter from Manchester received in this city yesterday states that the strike among the operatives in that city is entirely over. Yesterday there was no procession nor meeting, as has been the case daily since Tuesday of last week. The mills are all at work as before the strike, about three-fourths of the machinery running. They are rapidly filling up from the surplus help of Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua and Blackstone. The Printery is also doing full work again. There has been no concession on the part of the agents, and the work is done on the same terms as before. [Boston Journal, 30th.

BANGOR CREDIT. Among the "A No. 1" investments of the day, we would call particular attention to the "Bangor City Sixes," offered for sale by Fay, Mudge & Atwood. The whole issue is but $800,000, and is in aid of a railroad, upon which $500,000 has already been expended, and the eventual profitableness of which is not questioned. Besides this $800,000, the entire debt of Bangor is stated to be but $140,000. The city has now a population of 18,000, and an assessed valuation of $6,000,000. There cannot be the least doubt of the safeness of the securities offered. None have ever been sold below par. [Boston Post.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE. Fourteen horses belonging to Messrs. Morse & Mitchell, proprietors of the Waterville and Belfast stage line, have been poisoned by some unknown scoundrel. Nine of the fourteen have already died and the remainder will undoubtedly die. Circumstances indicate that slow poison was administered to them in the town of Freedom. No clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the outrage, although it is hoped he may be brought to justice. Too great a punishment could hardly be inflicted upon a person guilty of so base a deed. The horses already dead were worth about $1500. [Bangor Courier.

LOSS OF AN EASTERN SHIP. Capt. Moody and crew of ship Fanny Giffney, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from St. Thomas, and report the total loss of their vessel at sea on the 5th ult. The Fanny Giffney was owned at Kennebunk, and left Liverpool, Jan. 30, for New Orleans, with salt. She experienced very heavy weather, and sprung a leak, which gained so fast on the pumps, that on the 5th ult., about 15 or 20 miles from St. Thomas, the crew abandoned her, and she sunk in about an hour afterwards. She was two years old, and valued at $40,000.

DREADFUL. On the morning of the 12th inst., the dwelling house of Antonio Gendron, in Canada West, took fire, and before assistance could be obtained, three of its inmates were burned to ashes! One an adopted daughter of Mr. Gendron, aged twenty-two years; the other two, aged ten and twelve years, daughters of a Mr. Gagne, who was living in Mr. Gendron's house. Mrs. Gendron, in her endeavors to save some property, was so severely burned that her case was very doubtful. Mr. Gagne, in trying to save Mrs. Gendron was also very badly burned, but hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.

ACCIDENT. A son of Mr. Levi McIntire of Bloomfield, about 12 years of age, was severely injured by being kicked by an ox, while assisting to move a building in this village, on Saturday last. One of his legs was badly bruised, and a gash about an inch in length cut in his head. [Skowhegan Clarion.

SUICIDE OF A BANK TELLER.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock to-day, Thomas W. Hooper, Teller of the Merchants' Bank, of this city, committed suicide by hanging himself in the cellar of the bank building, State street. When the body was found, life was extinct. He had tied his legs together with cords, previous to swinging himself off from a chair, the rope being fastened to a spike above. He was last seen going towards the cellar with a rope in his hand, (which it is stated he had previously purchased,) between nine and ten o'clock. He was a resident of Charlestown, where he leaves a family, is about fifty years of age, and has been connected with the bank for a long period.

His accounts were examined yesterday by the Directors in their regular semi-annual examination and found to be correct, and no possible cause can be assigned for the act.

There are, of course, all sorts of rumors as to the cause of this sad event, but nothing authentic is known in regard to the matter further then is stated above. [Boston Traveller, 27th.

By a later account given in the Boston Journal, it appears that Mr. Hooper's cash accounts were examined on Monday and found correct, but after his suicide, checks to the amount of $50,000 signed by A. S. Peabody and certified by Mr. Hooper as teller, were presented from other Banks, and refused by the Merchants'. Upon these checks, we understand Mr. Peabody raised $50,000 on Monday, and with the bills obtained Mr. Hooper made good a deficit in his cash account to that amount. This deficit it is supposed has been in existence for some time, but has been skilfully concealed at every examination. At the cash examination on Monday afternoon, Mr. Haven, President of the Merchants' Bank, observed an unusual amount of bills on two other banks, and yesterday morning drew Mr. Hooper's attention to the fact; Mr. Hooper made some reply which appeared satisfactory, and then requested leave of absence for a few days, stating that he needed a little rest. Mr. Haven consented rather reluctantly, and Hooper it is supposed proceeded at once to the commission of the fatal act. Late in the forenoon two of Mr. Peabody's certified checks, one of $25,000 from the Atlantic Bank and one of the same amount from the Grocers' were presented and refused.

ARREST OF THE UNITED STATES VICE-CONSUL IN CUBA. We learn from the special correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune that Mr. Thompson, the United States vice-consul or commercial agent at Sagua la Grande, had been brought to Havana on the 16th a prisoner, for having placed the arms of the United States above his office, and refusing when requested to remove them. The arms were

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Tuesday of last week, bringing seven days later news. We offer the following summary of her news:—

The death of the Czar Nicholas is confirmed. He expired shortly after noon on Friday, March 2. His disease was atrophy of the lungs, and he had only a few days' sickness. His last words to the Empress were: "Tell Frederick the King of Prussia to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never to forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The news of the Czar's death was received in England with every demonstration of joy. At several of the theatres the managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received in most instances with tumultuous cheering. Some of the people were disappointed that the authorities did not ring the church bells.

At Berlin, the court placed itself in mourning, and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear the symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna, the news caused much agitation. An order of the day, by the Emperor of Austria, directs that, in acknowledgement of the services rendered, with noble eagerness, by the Emperor Nicholas, at a time of unfortunate trials, the Nicholas regiment of cuirassiers shall always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian army.

At Paris, the police arrested the ballad singers for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead Czar.

By telegraph from Berlin, 6th inst., it is stated that the Emperor Alexander II. has issued a manifesto, in which he promises to adhere to the policy of his father.

The Grand Duke Constantine and other officials had taken the oath of allegiance, and the whole garrison was to do so on the 3d.

Ambassadors had been despatched to Vienna and Berlin, to announce the new Emperor's accession to the throne.

A synopsis of Alexander's manifesto has been received via Konigsburg. He declares the welfare of his empire to be his only object; that he shall endeavor to maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and aim to accomplish the incessant views and wishes of his predecessor; and hopes that the zeal of his subjects will assist him therein.

The deceased Emperor had already recalled Menschikoff from the Crimea, and given the chief command to Prince Gortschakoff, and second command to General Osten Sacken. It is also rumored that General Rudiger had been summoned from the high position he held in Poland, to take the position of Minister of War, in the place of Prince Dolgorouski; and it is surmised that General Bibikoff, the Home Minister of the Empire, would be removed. These appointments, if authenticated, have much importance.

Immediately upon the death of Nicholas being known in Paris, orders were sent to General Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.

GREAT BRITAIN. Mr. Roebuck's Committee of inquiry into the management of the war had held several meetings. The Duke of Cambridge, Lords Cardigan, Lucan and Hardinge, were cited to give evidence. Mr. Layard, General De Lacy Evans, Mr. Dundas, M. P., and others, had been examined. Their evidence elicted little new, but confirmed what is already kown to the world—that the grossest incompetency and stupidity were exhibited in the organization — or, rather, want of organization—of the supplies, and that much of the misfortune that has since occurred was due to that mismanagement. The Committee proceeds in its investigations.

The London Morning Herald says: "We have most excellent authority for stating that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the committee for inquiring into the conduct of the war, and that he has said in the event of their continuing to sit, that the armies of the two countries cannot act together, although they may act for the same object. In order, therefore, to satisfy Louis Napoleon, without affronting the English people, a dissolution of Parliament will, it is stated, on the same authority we have alluded to, take place immediately.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to December 30th mention that considerable alarm was felt in the colony by a report that the Caffres had again taken possession of the Amatola fastnesses, whence they might attack the settlements. Many farmers had abandoned their homes, and the military were under arms. Their fears were perhaps exaggerated. The explanation given by the Caffres was, that the parties in the Amatolas were merely hunting parties. Affairs are, however, considered by the home government so serious, that orders are given to fit out one or two ships-of-war to proceed to the Cape.

FRANCE. The public are quite in the dark as to the Emperor's intended visit to the Crimea. On one hand it is stated that Napoleon persists in his intention, contrary to the urgent recommendation of the English Government—while on the other side, it is asserted that Lord Clarendon had succeeded in dissuading him, and that cordiality was restored between the two governments, notwithstanding the bugbear of Roebuck's Committee. These are suppositions, however. "All that we know is, nothing can be known."

The force assembled in Paris, is now formally styled "the Army of the East," and remains under the command of Marshall Magnan.

SWITZERLAND. We have accounts of disturbance of a serious nature in the canton of Ticino. The people had rebelled against the cantonial authorities, and armed themselves in considerable numbers, and made arrests and committed other excesses. Members of the Grand Council had been thrown into prison; and a detachment of 300 men had marched from Bellinzona to Locarno, one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, to re-establish the cantonial authorities, and liberate the members of the Council.

FROM THE CRIMEA. We have particulars of the attacks by the Russians on Eupatoria, but they furnish no new features. The principal attack was on the 17th of Feb., when the Russians mustered about 25,000. The conflict lasted four and a half hours, when the Russians retreated.

Before Sebastopol there has been some fighting.

The weather was very variable, but at the latest dates it was very fine.

A convoy of 200 wagons had succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

Firing continued to be kept up on both sides, with more or less steadiness.

During the night of Feb. 21, the Russians threw up and armed a redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and on the night of the 24th, it was attacked and stormed by the French. The accounts of this event are directly contradictory. Menschikoff says the French were repulsed with the loss of 600 men, while the French claim the victory, with a loss of 100 men. The French also destroyed the works around the Malakoff tower, but with great loss.

Telegraphs from Vienna, of Tuesday the 6th inst., state that Prince Gortschakoff, (the diplomatist) had received orders from the Emperor Alexander to proceed with negotiations, and confirming the instructions he had originally received.

Broussa had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and a large number of the inhabitants lost their lives.

The blockade of the Danube has been raised since Feb. 18.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on Thursday night last. Her news is seven days later.

The following is the manifesto of Alexander II. to his army, dated St. Petersburg, March 3:

Valiant Warriors! Faithful Defenders of Church, Throne, and Country! It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity, and the glory of the Russian arms, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my blessed father, has departed to eternal life. His last words were, "I thank the glorious, loyal Guards, who in 1825 saved Russia, and I also thank the brave army and fleet, and I pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured, both within and without. Then, wo to her enemies! I love my troops as my own children, and have striven as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or to do more." May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia. ALEXANDER.

A postscript presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the initials of Nicholas.

The manifesto is considered warlike.

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS OF THE LAST HOURS OF NICHOLAS.

Various reports are in circulation in regard to the last words of Nicholas. According to the English accounts, he, addressing Alexander, advised him to make peace, even if at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea. That he, Nicholas, would take the responsibility, as he had not believed in the possibility of an Anglo-French alliance; and that Alexander's constant effort should be to detach France from England, and unite Russia with Austria and Prussia. Nicholas added, that perhaps his pride had been excessive, and that God had humbled him therefor. The above is probably manufactured for the English market.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS OF THE LAST HOURS OF NICHOLAS.

Russian accounts say Nicholas passed his last hours in the consolations of religion. Having bid adieu to all the members of his family, he said to the Empress: "Tell your brother Fritz, (King of Prussia) to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dolgorouski, and Arlenburg, together with some of his favorite Grenadiers of the Household, and personal attendants. All but the family having retired, he asked the Empress to repeat the Lord's prayer. At the words "will be done on earth as in Heaven," Nicholas fervently responded, "always! always!! always!!!" Soon afterwards he added, "I hope God will open for me his arms." Then he became partially insensible for two hours. At noon he said something about a message to a dear friend, not named, and something of Alexander and the garrison of Sebastopol. A few minutes afterwards he drew a deep sigh and expired.

The body was exposed, with the face uncovered, in the Chapelle Ardente, until March 16, when it was buried with the usual Imperial solemnities.

VIENNA CONFERENCE. The Congress of Vienna formally met March 15. There were present one French, two English, two Austrian, and two Turkish representatives. The Russian plenipotentiary was not present. Telegraphic despatches say that the discussion on the general basis of negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

Rumors are current that England and Austria would be content without the demolition of Sebastopol, but that Napoleon absolutely insists on that condition.

VIENNA, Friday night. At the Conference yesterday, the plenipotentiaries exchanged their powers, and proceedings were entered upon. The four bases, and the interpretations put upon them by the Allies having been set forth, the representative of Russia accepted them verbally. One of the plenipotentiaries was thereupon deputed to draw up a minute or protocol of this, which is to be signed to-morrow, Saturday, the first thing when the ambassadors met. This document will constitute the basis of negotiations for peace.

PRUSSIA REFUSES TO JOIN THE ALLIES. PARIS, Friday night. The mission of Gen. Wedell has completely failed. Prussia refuses to accede to the treaty with the allies, and will not, therefore, be admitted to participate in the Conference.

FROM THE CRIMEA. The allies have resumed firing upon Sebastopol.

No news of importance from the Danube.

Disturbances have occurred in Syria. 1500 Turkish troops have gone to Beyrout.

INDICATIONS OF PEACE—DOUBTFUL RUMORS. Austria has addressed a new circular, dated March 8, to the Germanic Federal Governments, informing them that an Austrian Commissioner will present to the Diet a new proposition towards the effectual mobilization of the Germanic contingents. The circular also insists on the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities, and mentions that the Emperor Alexander has authorized Gortschakoff to negotiate for peace on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor.

Prussia also issued a circular dated March 8, to its diplomatic and consular agent, stating that there is reason to believe that the negotiations now in progress will terminate in peace.

Prussia, by decree, likewise dated March 8, prohibits the exportation of munitions of war.

There is much doubtful talk of an autograph letter between the monarch of Europe. It is said the Czar Alexander has written to the King of Prussia for his advice, stating that Russia has notified England and France of the death of the Emperor Nicholas; and that the Emperor of Austria had written to Louis Napoleon that he thinks negotiations will lead to peace.

Menschikoff has gone to Moscow. The two Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburg from the Crimea. It is not true that Michel was wounded or killed.

GREAT BRITAIN. Since the sailing of the Union, the proceedings in Parliament have been unimportant.

The committee of enquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, has been ten days in session, and continues its investigations. The Earl of Lucas, Col. Kinlock, commissariat officer, and J. Macdonald, administrator of the London Times fund, were examined. The evidence confirms the worst reports of mismanagement.

The patriotic fund now exceeds £1,000,000.

The great clipper ship Great Republic had arrived at London, but there was no dock deep enough to admit her.

The steamship Great Britain sailed from Cork on the 13th, with 1750 men for the Crimea.

The Bank of England has taken the whole of the Jamaica guaranteed loan of £500,000 sterling.

An encampment is preparing for the Foreign Leigon near Folkestone.

Since the death of Nicholas, the general aspect of monetary and commercial affairs has undergone a favorable change, and hopes of a cessation of hostilities are once more general, but until the proposals of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, with respect to a loan, and the result of the conferences at Vienna be known, the future course of the money market must remain undecided. Discounts at present are four and a half to four and three-quarters for first class short bills.

Ship Shattimore had arrived from Australia, with 60,000 ounces gold.

Steamer Argo had arrived with dates from Melbourne to Jan. 9. All was again quiet. Several failures had occurred.

FRANCE. The Emperor's visit to the Crimea continues doubtful. Warlike preparations are as active as ever. Orders are given to prepare transports at Toulon for 50,000 men and 8000 horses.

SPAIN. Madrid correspondence gives details of a recent conspiracy in Cuba, and says that government has received confidential advices from Gen. Concha, who says that the condition of Cuba inspires him with considerable uneasiness. He recommends that concessions be made to the colony, and that the Cuban despatches be laid before the Spanish Cortes. He begs the government not to emancipate the slaves, which he says would be a fatal measure, and would cause Cuba to seek admission into the United States. If the Cubans be not pacified by concessions, he says 20,000 troops cannot retain Cuba for Spain.

On March 8, in the Cortes, the government said that tranquility had been restored in Cuba, and that the government would do its utmost to prevent further difficulties. A vote of satisfaction was unimously agreed to by the Chambers.

THE CASE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR. The Washington Union publishes the particulars of the adjustment of the Black Warrior difficulties. It says that the Spanish government consented to make restitution upon the ground that the Havana authorities, in proceeding against the Black Warrior, did not take into account the importance of certain antecedents which should have afforded a sufficient reason for modifying their decisions. The following points are made:

1st. The consignees of the Black Warrior were agreed in the understanding that the manifest of this vessel, in its periodical, or, at least, its continual arrivals in transit from one point to another of the United States, should be written with the formula, *in ballast*, whether in effect she was really in ballast or was only conveying merchandise in transit.

2d. It is also true that, by a like understanding between the officers of the Custom House and the consignees, the practice had been adopted of asking for and obtaining the clearance of the vessel a short time before her arrival at the Havana.

3d. It notappearing, therefore, that any harm has been caused to the public revenue, and the will and intention to cause it not having existed, the conditions of a crime are lacking, and lacking, also, consequently, the basis on which could be justified the confiscation or any penalty against the captain and consignees.

The Spanish government further concedes that the officers of the Black Warrior had a right to rectify their manifest within twelve hours after the arrival of the vessel at the port; it holds itself ready to satisfy reasonable demands for damages, and says "that the government of her Majesty will subnit to the supreme tribunal of justice the examination of the conduct observed by the authorities of Cuba who took part in the unjust proceedings in the affair of the Black Warrior."

THE NEW POSTAGE ACT. Mr. Fowler, the Postmaster of New York, has issued a circular from Mr. King the 1st Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, in respect to the disposition of letters deposited without prepayment in post office boxes. The answer of Mr. King is that a list of such must be posted up on the outside of each office, and after a month they will be returned to the dead letter office at Washington. Letters post-paid, that is with stamps which do not cover their weight, "should be despatched, charged with additional postage," but an indefinite article is added, to the effect that "where the omision to pay is known to be intentional they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid." This leaves a delicate matter to the discretion of the postmaster and his clerks.

The new Act, will, of course, cause some embarrassments at the beginning to the post-office clerks throughout the country, as well as to the numerous parties who write letters, and mail them without entirely understanding the law. But like every enactment which so closely affects all persons, it will soon be made comprehensible to the understanding of all who write by mail.

[Boston Courier.

LAST HOURS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. It seems that the deceased Emperor took a severe cold, reviewing some new regiments. His physician did not, at first, deem the case grave; but soon a violent grippe manifested itself, followed instantly by an inflammation of the lungs. The disease was first discovered to be really dangerous on the 1st of this month, and the Emperor, aware of its character, told his doctor that he felt his time was come. His wife and son Alexander werr with him. When one of his physicians, Dr. Mandt, told him that there would probably by a paralysis of the lungs, he asked quickly: "When shall I be paralyzed?" He demanded in Russian, of his other physician: "When shall I be suffocated?" This occurred early on the morning of the 2d inst. He then went through religious duties—taking the sacrament—and bade his wife, children and grandchildren farewell, giving to each of them the benediction, with a clear voice, and with full and quiet consciousness. In the evening, he took farewell of all the persons belonging to his court. The Empress, his son, (now Emperor,) the Grand Duke Constantine, the Counts Adlerberg, Orloff, the Prince Dolgorouski, and a few others, remained around him to the last moment. He died on the 2d of March, at ten minutes past noon.

KAMEHAMEHA FOURTH'S MINISTER OF FINANCE. The new King of the Sandwich Islands has selected for his Minister of Finance a former member of the Boston Bar and an ex-Congressman from the Penobscot District in Maine. We allude to the Hon. Elisha H. Allen. This gentleman was appointed United States Consul to the Sandwich Islands by President Taylor, without any solicitation on his part. When the appointment was tendered, he would have declined it if some of his friends had not urgently pressed him to accept it. He is a perfect gentleman. His education and natural abilities are of a high order; and what is of greater importance, his integrity of character is pre-eminent in every particular. Such is the testimony of those most intimately acquainted with Mr. Allen. We congratulate him on his elevation to his post of honor and power in one of the island kingdoms of the Pacific. Able kings have always shown their good judgment and wisdom by surrounding themselves with able, trustworthy and reliable councillors and advisors. Queen Elizabeth achieved her glory in this way. King Kamehameha IV seems to be inaugurating his reign in the right manner.

[Boston Chronicle, 24th.

THE THREATENED RENEWAL OF THE CAFFRE WAR. The London Times says that it has heard with great concern, but with little surprise, the rumors of a renewal of those frontier disturbances at the Cape of Good Hope, which were brought to an apparent termination so short a time ago. Such a result it holds all but inevitable from the settlers so widely extending their frontier for the sake of new pastures, and from cattle lifting on the other hand being the natural and retaliatory occupation of savages so removed. Stating that these are certainly not times when any additional demand on the military resources of the country can be regarded with much satisfaction, the Times argues that the government should not interpose at all, but leave the settlers either to retire or adjust their own quarrels. "Of two courses one should now be adopted—either the border provinces should be left to understand that they must provide for their own defence in the contests incidental to their situation; or, if this duty is still to be thrown upon the home Government, that Government should exercise its authority by recalling the colonists within a frontier more easily defensible and less perilously exposed." The last Caffre war it appears, in which no glory was gained but a great loss of life sustained, cost the mother country two millions sterling.

AN ANGLO-TURKISH LEGION. Steps have already been taken, and officers despatched to the Turkish provinces, to raise 15,000 men. This force is to be levied, armed, clothed, fed, and paid by England, and entirely under her command. It will consist of two divisions of infantry, and a corresponding force of cavalry and artillery, and will probably be employed in Asia at the opening of the campaign. It is not intended to interfere with the peculiar discipline of so many of this continent as shall happen to be Mussulmen, who will probably be under the command of regimental officers of their own faith and country. No doubt many foreign officers and men will be incorporated with this legion, and it is not unlikely that many Christian subjects of the Sultan will be found fighting in its ranks. The chief direction, however, will be entrusted to British or foreign officers of experience, selected here for the highest commands. Goverment are desirous to obtain for this service experienced officers who are not otherwise employed. It is understood that arrangements are in progress by which officers who have served in the East India Company's service will be enabled to join this corps on better conditions than they were hitherto enabled to obtain.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$10 50 @ 13 00	Round Hogs,	$7 00 @ 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 37 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @ 12
Rye Meal	1 50 @ 2 00	Lamb,	7 @ 9
Wheat,	3 00 @ 3 25	Turkey,	10 @ 12
Rye,	1 37 @ 1 50	Chickens,	8 @ 10
Corn,	1 20 @ 1 25	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	1 87 @ 2 00	Clover Seed,	12 @ 17
Oats,	50 @ 55	Herd's Grass,	3 75 @ 4 00
Potatoes,	80 @ 85	Red Top,	1 25 @ 1 37
Dried Apples	6 @ 8	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 10
Cooking Apples,	25 @ 37	Hay	14 00 @ 16 50
Winter do.,	75 @ 80	Lime,	1 25 @ 1 25
Butter,	25 @ 30	Fleece Wool,	23 @ 29
Cheese,	13 @ 14	Pulled do.,	21 @ 32
Eggs,	16 @ 20	Lambskins,	45 @ 60
Lard,	12 @ 14	Hides,	4 @ 5

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 29.

At Market 950 Beef Cattle, 2250 Sheep, and 1650 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $9 50 @ 9 75; first quality $9 00 @ $9 25; second $8 25 @ $8 75; third $7 50.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $80 to $170.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $20 to $60.

SHEEP.—Sales from $4 00 to $5 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 6c to 7c.

BOSTON MARKET, March 31.

FLOUR.—Western superfine, $9 50; fancy, $10 00; Genesee Extra, $11 25 @ $12 50.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $1 01, and White at 94c. Oats, 67 @ 68c. Rye, in lots, $1 45.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $21 ₱ ton, cash.

Consumptive Cough and General Debility Cured.

BOSTON, June 1, 1854.

Dr. Wilber,—Dear Sir,—Last spring I was afflicted with a severe cough, which had so completely prostrated me, that I was unable to leave my room. My friends considered me in a decline; but hearing of your Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, I sent and purchased a bottle and commenced trying it. I began to perceive its beneficial effects, and am happy to say that after using it two months I have entirely recovered—my cough having left me and my strength returned. Respectfully yours, MARY WILLIAMS.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by ALEX. W. WILBER, Chemist, 166 Court St., Boston. For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, Oxnard & Co., J. Durgin & Co.; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller; Bath by A. G. Page. 1y51

Remember—Howe's Cough Candy is an Article of extraordinary merit, and is perfectly adapted to the relief of coughs and colds. Its reputation is world-wide and is increasing daily. For sale by J. S. MANLEY, E. FULLER, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., J. W. COFREN, WM. BLACK, and J. PIPER. Price, 5, 10, and 20 cents per package. Wholesale Agent, J. S. MANLEY, west end Kennebec Bridge. *Children cry for HOWE'S COUGH CANDY.* 3m4

Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.

A Special Meeting of this Society will be holden at Craig's Hotel, Readfield Corner, on Saturday, the seventh day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making out a list of Premiums to be offered the ensuing year; for hearing the report of the Trustees in regard to procuring a lot of land and fencing the same for the CATTLE SHOW next fall, and for transacting such other business as may come before them.

A general attendance of the *members* is requested, as it is expected that wherever the Show Ground is located it will continue for several years to come; it is of importance therefore to decide on the best place.

By order of the Trustees. 14 March 23, 1855.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In Leeds, 24th ult., by J. Sylvester, Esq., Mr. LEONARD M. BROWN of Carthage, to Miss JANE WITHAM of Lewiston.

In Hallowell, 24th ult., by S. K. Gilman, Esq., Mr. DARIUS PLACE to Miss ELIZABETH A. THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. Wm. Thompson, both of this city; by Rev. C. C. Cone, Mr. ELIJAH C. TOWN to Miss CAROLINE T. S. FOOTE, both of Hallowell; by the same, Mr. STEWART H. NOBLE to Miss MARCAN L. ABBOTT, both of H.

In China, 24th ult., by A. H. Abbot, Esq., Mr. RILEY PARMETER to Miss HARRIET L. DOW.

In Lincoln, 29th ult., by Rev. S. Besse, Mr. IRA F. HAMMOND to Miss MARY E. LINDSAY of L.

In North Waldoboro', 1st inst., by Reuben Orff, Esq., Mr. EDWIN C. STEVENS of Warren, to Miss CATHERINE F. NEWBERT of Waldoboro'.

In Rowdoinham, 22 ult., by Rev. J. Young, Capt. DEXTER WHITE of California, to Miss AROLINE MERROW of Bowdoinham.

In Montreal, 19th ult., by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. CHAS. G. NICHOLS of Portland, civil engineer, to Miss ELLEN TARIFFE of Chambly, C. E.

In St. Monterille, by Rev. E. E. Knowlton, Mr. HORACE SPRAGUE to Miss RACHEL P. SUKEFORTH, both of Appleton.

In Farmington, 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Tibbetts, Mr. TIMOTHY BEDGLEY of New Portland, to Miss HANNAH STOWERS.

In San Francisco, Mr. GEORGE E. GRANT formerly of Boston, to Miss ELLEN L. DAGGETT, formerly of Farmington.

In Winthrop, 28th ult., by Rev. C. Munger, Mr. WM. L. STURTEVANT of Boston, to Miss MARTHA J. STEVENS of Winthrop.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
The steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In Readfield, 21st ult., of consumption, WILLIAM WALLACE LUCE, aged 22.

In Vermillion, Ill., 3d ult., ELIJAH C. HALL, son of Rev. Zenas Hall, formerly of Parkman, Me., aged 35.

In Waterville, 21st ult., AMANDA M. INGALLS, aged 25.

In West Waterville, 24th ult., KEZIA HITCHINGS, wife of Joseph Hitchings, aged 56.

In St. Alvans, of consumption, ROSCOE G. LOTHROP, son of Sullivan and Susan Lothrop, aged 20.

In Cairo, Ill., 12th ult., SUSAN YOUNG, wife of Lewis W. Young, and daughter of the late Rev. Obed Wilson, of Bingham, aged 38.

In Brunswick, 27th ult., of influenza, EUNICE RIDEOUT, wife of Jacob Rideout, aged 77; 29th, MARY J. ROLLINS, aged 18.

In Bath, 25th ult., of consumption, BENJAMIN EATON, formerly of Topsham, aged 34 years 9 months.

In Unity, NATHANIEL FROST, aged 52.

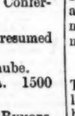
In Brooks, 23d ult., MOSES VARNEY, aged 60.

In Belfast, Capt. DAVID PEIRCE, aged 69.

In Roxbury, Mass., FRANCIS HOWARD, son of Capt. J. C. Howard of Winthrop, aged 14.

FOREST HILL NURSERY,

In Westbrook, near the Depot, two miles from Portland.



THE subscribers offer, the present spring, a very large stock of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other Fruit Trees, embracing nearly every variety of real merit for this climate, and of the best quality. The Concord, Diana, Strawberry and Clinton Grape vines, Apple and Pear trees in large quantities, very low. Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c. Ornamental Trees, Hedge Plants, Climbers, Roses, Peonies, &c. Large or small orders promptly answered. Trees packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the State.

A new descriptive and priced Catalogue, giving full particulars, is now ready, and sent gratis to applicants.

6w15 ADAMS & MORRILL, Portland, Me.

SASH, DOOR & BLIND MANUFACTORY!

At Kendall's Mills, Fairfield.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Kendall's Mills and vicinity to their establishment for manufacturing the above named articles, which they pledge themselves to make as well as at any other other manufactory in the State, and as the following low prices, viz:

Prices of Sash. Sizes.	Prices.	Prices of Blinds. Sizes.	Prices.
7 by 9	3 to 3½ cents.	7 by 9	67 cents.
8 by 10	3½ to 4 "	8 by 10	77 "
9 by 12	4 to 5 "	9 by 12	93 "
9 by 13	4½ to 5 "	9 by 13	92 "
10 by 12	6 to 6½ "	10 by 12	100 "
10 by 15	7 "	10 by 14	112 "
		10 by 15	125 "

All common sizes constantly on hand. Orders to dimension are attended to with punctuality and despatch. Window frames made to order, from 65 cts. to $1 00. Those about to build will always find it to their advantage to call upon them before going elsewhere. WARE, NORTON & CO.

N. G. WARE, JOHN H. NORTON, JAMES WARE. 16f15

DR. POLLARD

WILL be at home until the 1st of May, preparing his medicines to enable him to call upon those who have requested him to visit their residences, which he will do as soon as may be after the first of May next. Patients wishing for medicines for the Piles, humors, and other difficulties of long standing, can have them sent by express to any place where ordered. Any communications received until the first of May will be promptly attended to. This being the best season of the year for those troubled with the above complaints to get rid of them. Owing to ill health and other encumbrances for months past, I have not been able to make my visits as heretofore. A. W. POLLARD,

Original Vegetable Physician.

Monmouth, March 30, 1855. 4w13

COURTS OF PROBATE.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in and for said County, on the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1855:

ORDERED, That the Courts of Probate, in the County of Kennebec, to be held as follows: In AUGUSTA, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on the *Second* and *Fourth Mondays* of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, October, November and December; and on the *First* and *Fourth Mondays* of September.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest—J. BURTON, Register.
15 True copy—Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

Oil Cloth Table Spreads.

100 6-4
1-0 5-4
100 4-4

Of new and elegant patterns, just received and for sale by
15 S. S. BROOKS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the city of Augusta hereby give notice to all persons liable to pay taxes in said city, that they will be in session at the Aldermen's room in Darby's Block, on each Saturday of the present month, being the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th days, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving true and perfect lists of their Polls and Estates, Real and Personal, (not exempted by law,) including money on hand, and at interest, debts due more than owed, all Government and Corporate Stocks, and all property held in trust as Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or otherwise, on the 1st day of April inst., and that they be prepared to verify the same by their oath or affirmation.

Those persons neglecting to comply with the above notice have no remedy by appeal, if the Assessors doom them in a sum according to their best judgment.

THOMAS LITTLE, } Assessors
AMBROSE HOVEY, } of
ELISHA BARROWS, Jr., } Augusta.

Augusta, April 2, 1855. 15

To the Honorable H. K. BAKER, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of JAMES WOODBURY, Administrator on the Estate of

TRUE WOODBURY, late of Litchfield

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, Intestate, respectfully shews, that the Personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, That the said administrator makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the Real Estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WOODBURY.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1855.

On the Petition and representation aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
A true copy of petition and order thereon.
Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 15

To the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of AURELIUS C. FROST and EDWARD FROST, minor heirs of MOSES FROST, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased,

Respectfully represents, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—Their interest in a lot of land lying on the road leading from Augusta to Waterville, in said Sidney, and being the same land conveyed by Samuel Chamberlain to said Moses Frost, deceased, and Seth Robinson, by deed dated Feb. 15, 1840, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 119 page 345.—That an advantageous offer has been made by Charles E. Bailey, of Sidney, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minors. He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described Real Estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided. A. S. HAYWARD.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, in Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1855.

On the Petition, aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 15

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

OLIVER A. WEBBER, Guardian of SUSAN B. WEBBER, SARAH H. WEBBER and MARY E. WEBBER, of Vassalborough, in said county, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 15

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of GEORGIANNA STEVENS, minor, of Monmouth, in said County,

Respectfully represents, That said minor is seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz:—The interest of said minor, her at law, of True Woodbury, late of Litchfield, deceased, in the homestead of said deceased, situate in said Litchfield:—That an advantageous offer of twenty-one dollars has been made by James Woodbury, of Litchfield, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minor. He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described Real Estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided. JOSEPH E. STEVENS.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1855.*

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 4th Monday of April next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*
Copy of petition and order of Court.
Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 15

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

SAMUEL H. BRADSTREET, Administrator on the Estate of THO AS BRADSTREET, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 15

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

OLIVER A. WEBBER, Guardian of SUSAN B. WEBBER, SARAH H. WEBBER and MARY E. WEBBER, of Vassalborough, in said county, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the fourth Monday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

The Muse.

From the London Punch.

CLEAR THE SHIP.

Look—upon the rim of night
Leaps a trembling fringe of light—
  Breakers at their play!
How they race, and roar, and fight;
How they toss their foam-crests white;
  Sea beasts hot for prey;
Mad to rend yon gallant vessel,
That with wind and wave doth wrestle,
  In the reef-bound bay.

Stem on to the rocks she's driving,
Spite of steersman's skill and striving.
  Hark—the minute gun!
Masts are rending, sails are riving,
Seamanship forswears contriving.
  What can be, is done.
God be with all souls aboard here!
To your prayers! For death take order,
  Ere life's sand be run!

No; not yet, for hope forswearing—
Hold on, gallant hearts! she's wearing!
  Hurrah! Off she pays!
Upward shoots the blue light flaring,
And her taffril land-ward bearing,
  By the lurid blaze,
On a gilded scroll, fair written,
Shows that good ship's name—"GREAT BRITAIN,"
  Wreathed about with bays.

Over her bulwarks fiercely leaping,
Fore and aft the sea comes sweeping,
  Clean from stem to stern!
Where are they should watch be keeping?
Some are spent, and some are sleeping,
  Waking to discern
All too late their fatal error,
Hither, thither, mad with terror,
  Helplessly they turn.

Birth-right pilots—'tis the hour
Wherein to display your power.
  Up and prove your claims!
Craven pilots! Do ye cower?
Leaping waves and skies that lower
  Lack respect for names.
Up, or stand aside forever,
While plebeian hands endeavor
  To repair your shames!

Common hands, come clear the deck,
Man the pumps the leak to check.
  Over with each gun!
Out knives, risking limb or neck,
Cut away that floating wreck;
  Let the anchors run!
Out with red tape and top hamper;
We may be drier, can't be damper.
  Give way and 'tis done!

Then cheerily, oh! with a yeo heave, oh!
Cheerily, oh! with a stamp and go,
  Though she roll till her yard-arms dip.
Leave croakers and cowards to drivel and doubt.
The ship is heart of oak and will stand this bout,
  And be good for many a trip!
Thanks to common men, mere brains and muscles,
Neither Palmerstons, Gordons, Derbys, nor Russells!
  Clear the ship! Clear the ship! Clear the ship!

The Story-Teller.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

Upon one of the coldest days in February, 1853, I left Paris by the Orleans Railway. The weather was extremely severe, the frozen snow lay thick in the streets, the asphalt of the boulevards was slippery as glass, sledges scoured the Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne. An icy wind whistled around the train as we quitted the shelter of the station, and I regretted, as I buttoned myself to the chin, and shrank into my corner, that the carriage was not full, instead of having but one occupant besides myself.

Opposite to me sat a hale man of about sixty-five, with a quick, bright eye, an intelligent good-humored countenance—somewhat weather-beaten—and the red rosette of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole. During the first half hour he pored over a letter, whose contents, judging from the animated expression of his physiognomy, interested him strongly. He seemed scarcely aware of my presence. At last he put up the letter, and then for the first time looked me in the face. I had been but a few days out of a sick-bed, and was sensitive to the cold, and doubtless my appearance was chilly and woebegone enough, for I detected a slight approach to a smile at the corners of the stranger's mouth. To one or two commonplace remarks he replied courteously but laconically, like a man who is neither unsociable nor averse to conversation, but who prefers his own thoughts to that bald talk with which travellers sometimes weary each other rather than sit silent. So our dialogue soon dropped. The cold increased, my feet were benumbed, and I stamped them on the floor of the carriage to revive the circulation. My companion observed my proceedings with a comical look, as if he thought me a very tender traveller.

"This carriage must be badly closed," I remarked. "It is bitter cold to my feet."

"For that discomfort I have little pity," replied the Frenchman. "A ride on the railway is soon over, and a good fire or a brisk walk is a quick and easy remedy. Mine is a different case. For forty years I have never known warm feet."

"For forty years!" I repeated, thinking I had misunderstood him.

"Yes, sir, forty years; since the winter of 1812—the winter of the Russian campaign."

"You were in that terrible campaign?" I inquired in a tone of interest and curiosity. My companion previously taciturn, suddenly became communicative.

"All through it, sir," he replied; "from the Niemen to the Kremlin, and back again. It was my first campaign, and came near being my last. I was in others afterwards; in Germany in 1813, when the combined Germans and Russians drove us before them, for want of the brave fellows we had left in Muscovy's snows; in France in 1814, when the Emperor made his gallant struggle against overwhelming forces; and at the closing scene in Flanders; but not all those three campaigns put together, nor, as I believe, all that this century has witnessed, can match the horrors of that dreadful winter in Russia."

He paused, and, leaning back in his corner, seemed to revolve in his mind events of powerful interest long gone by. I waited awhile, in hopes he would resume the subject. As he did not do so, I asked him to what army he belonged when in Russia.

"I was assistant-surgeon in a regiment of hussars," he answered, "and in my medical capacity I had abundant opportunity to make acquaintance with the horrors of war. On the 7th of September, for instance, at the Moskwa—Heavens! what a shambles that was! Ah, it was fine to see such valor on both sides—for the Russians fought well—gallantly, sir, or where, where would have been the glory of beating them! But Ney! Ney! Oh! he was splendid that day! His whole countenance gleamed, as he again and again led the bloody charge, exposing himself as freely as any corporal in the ranks. And Eugène, the Viceroy, with what vigor he hurled his masses against that terrible redoubt. When at last it was his, what a sight was there! The ground was not strown with dead; it was heaped, piled with them. They had been shot down by whole ranks, and there they lay, prostrate in the line as they had stood."

The surgeon paused. I thought of Byron's beautiful lines, beginning—

"Even as they fell, in files they lay;"

but I said nothing, for I saw that my companion was now fairly started, and needed no spurring.

"*Monsieur*," he presently resumed, "all those things have been brought strongly to my mind by the letter you saw me just now reading. It is from an old friend, a captain in 1812, a general now, who went through the campaign, and whom I was so fortunate as to save from a grave in those infernal plains, where most of our poor comrades perished. I will tell you how it happened. We were talking of the battle of Borodino. Seventy thousand men, it is said, were killed and wounded in that murderous fight. We surgeons, as you may well think, had our hands full, and still could not suffice for a tithe of the sufferers. It was a rough breaking-in for a young hand, as I then was. Such frightful wounds as were there, of every kind and description—from shot, shell and bullet, pike and sabre. Well, sir, all the misery and suffering I then saw, all that vast amount of human agony and bloodshed, whose steam ascending to Heaven, might well have brought down God's malediction on His creatures, who could thus destroy and deface each other, was nothing compared with the horrible misery we witnessed on our retreat. I have read everything that has appeared in France concerning that campaign—Segur, Labaume, and other writers. Their narratives are shocking enough, but nothing to the reality. They would have sickened their readers had they told all they saw. If anybody, who went through the campaign, could remember and set down all he witnessed, he would make the most heart-rending book that ever yet was printed, and would be accused of gross exaggeration. Exaggeration indeed! there was no need to heighten the horrors of the winter of 1812. All that frost and famine, lead and steel, could inflict, was then endured; all the crimes that reckless despair and ruthless cruelty could prompt, were then perpetrated."

"And how," I asked, "did you escape, when so many, doubtless as strong and courageous, and more inured to hardship, miserably perished?"

"Under Providence, I owed my preservation to the trustiest and most faithful servant ever master had. Paul had been several years in the hussars—was an old soldier, in fact, although still a young man; and at a time when all discipline and subordination were at an end, when soldiers heeded not their officers, officers avoided their generals, and servants and masters were all alike and upon a level, Paul proved true as steel. As if cold and the Cossacks were not enough, hunger was added to our sufferings; there was no longer a commissariat or distribution of rations;—rations, forsooth!—dead horse was a luxury, I have seen men fight for till death, lean meat though it was, for the poor brutes were as starved as their riders. What little there was to eat in the village we passed through fell to the share of the first comers. Empty larders—often smoking ruins—were all that remained for those who came behind. Well, sir, when things were at the worst, and provender at the scarcest, Paul always had something for me in his haversack. One day it would be a bit of bread, on the morrow a handful of grain or some edible roots, now and then a slice of horse beef—and how delicious that seemed, grilled over our smoky, scanty fires! There was never enough to satisfy my hunger, but there was always a *something*—enough to keep body and soul together. Paul, as I afterwards discovered, husbanded his stores, for he well knew that if he gave me all at once, I should have nothing, and then I must have fasted for days, and perhaps have fallen from my horse for weakness. But think of the courage and affection of the poor fellow, himself half-starved; to carry food about him day after day, and refrain from devouring the share secretly set aside for me! There are not many men in the army, even of general's rank, capable of such devotion to the dearest friend they had, for extreme misery had induced a ferocious selfishness, which made us more like hyenas than Christans."

"I should think the cold must have been even worse to endure than hunger," said I, screwing up my chilly extremities, which the interest of the doctor's conversation had almost made me forget.

"It was, sir, harder and more fatal—at least a great number died of it; although, to say the truth frost and famine worked there hand in hand, and with such unity of action, that it was often hard to say which was the cause of death. But it was a shocking sight, of a morning, to see the poor fellows laying dead around the bivouac fires. Unable to resist fatigue and the drowsy influence of the cold, they yielded to slumber, and passed from sleep into death. For, there, sleep *was* death."

"But how then," I asked, "did any ever escape from Russia, for all must have slept at times?"

"I do not believe that any who escaped *did* sleep, at least not for a night, at the bivouac. We used to rouse each other continually, to prevent our giving way, and then get up and walk as briskly as we could, to quicken the sluggish circulation. We slept upon the march in our saddles, and, strange as it may seem to you, even those on foot slept while marching. They marched in groups or clusters, and those in the centre slept, propped and supported by their companions, and moving their legs mechanically. I do not say that it was a sound, deep sleep, but rather a sort of feverish dozing. Such as it was, however, it was better than nothing, and assuredly saved some who would otherwise have sunk. Others, who would have given way to weariness upon the long monotonous march, were kept from utter despair and self-abandonment only by the repeated harrassing attacks of the Cossacks. The excitement of the skirmish warmed their blood, and gave them, as it seemed, fresh hold upon life. In one of those skirmishes, or rather in a sharp combat, a dear friend of mine, a captain in the same regiment, had his left arm carried off by a cannon-shot. After the affair was over, I came suddenly upon him, where he lay moaning by the road-side, his face ashy pale, his arm, still hanging by the sinews. His horse had either galloped away, or been taken by the fugitives."

"*Ah, mon ami!*" he cried, when saw me, "all is over—I can go no further. I shall never see France again!"

"I saw that, like the majority of those who received severe wounds in that retreat, his moral courage was subdued, and had given way to despair. I was terribly shocked for I felt how slight was his chance of escape. I need hardly tell you there was very little dressing of wounds during the latter part of our retreat; most of the hospital-wagons with medicine and instruments had been left on the road; transport for the sick was out of the question. I assumed as cheerful a countenance as I could."

"Why, Preville," I cried, "this will not do; we must get along somehow. Come! courage, my friend! You *shall* see France again, in spite of all."

"Ah, doctor," he replied in piteous tones, "it is no use. Here I shall die. All you can do for me is to blow my brains out, and save me from the Cossack lances."

"By this time I had dismounted and was at his side. The intense cold had stopped the bleeding of his wound. I saw that there was no lack of vitality in him, and that but for this mishap, few would have got out of the campaign in better plight. Even now, his despondency was perhaps his greatest danger. I reminded him of his wife and child (he had been married little more than a year, and news of the birth of a daughter had reached him on our forward march,) of his happy home, his old mother—of all the ties, in short, that bound him to life. Whilst speaking, I severed the sinews that still retained his shattered arm, and bound it up as best I might. He still despaired and moaned, but suffered me to do as I would. He was like an infant in my hands—that man who, in the hour of battle, was a very lion for courage. But long suffering and the sudden shock—occurring, too, when he seemed on the verge of safety—had overcome his fortitude. With Paul's help I got him upon my horse. The poor brute was in no case to carry double, so I walked and led it, although at that time I could hardly hobble."

"It is all useless, my dear doctor," Preville said; "this is my last day, I feel that. Far better shoot me or leave me by the roadside, than risk your life for my sake."

"I took no heed but tried to cheer him.—Those unclean beasts, the Cossacks, were hovering around us as usual, and at times the bullets fell pretty thick. Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed since I set Preville on my horse, when a shot struck his right eye—not entering the head, but glancing across the globe, and completely destroying the sight. Well, sir, then there occurred a physiological phenomenon which I have never been able satisfactorily to account for. This man, whom the loss of an arm had reduced to despair, seemed to derive fresh courage from the loss of an eye. At any rate, from that moment he complained no more of his fate, resumed his usual manly tone, and bore up like a hero. Paul was lucky enough to catch a riderless horse, which I mounted. The worst was over, and we soon got a respite. Without troubling you with details, and incredible as it may seem to you, my poor friend escaped with life, although with a limb and an eye the less."

"There must have been many extraordinary escapes from that campaign," I remarked.

"Innumerable. There was a sergeant of dragoons, a former comrade of my servant's who, for many days, marched beside me and Paul. He received a severe wound. There were some vehicles still with us at the time, and we got him a place in one of them, and made him as comfortable as we could. The following night we stopped at a town. In the morning, as we were about to march, the Cossacks came down. There was great confusion; several baggage carts were captured in the street, and some of the wounded were abandoned in the houses where they had passed the night. Amongst these was Sergeant Fritz. Not many houses in the town were still in good condition—most of them had been burned and knocked to pieces by the soldiers. The house in which Fritz lay had still its doors and windows, and was one of the most comfortable in the place, on which account it had been converted into a temporary hospital. Well, the Russians came in, brought their wounded, and turned out our poor fellows to make room for them. Some, who could not move quickly enough, were brutally pitched through a low window into a garden behind the house, there to perish miserably.

Fritz was one of these. Only just being able to crawl, he made his way round the garden, seeking egress. He reached a gate communicating with another garden. It was locked, and pain and weakness forbade him climbing over. He sat close to the gate, propped against it, and looking wistfully through the bars at the windows of a house, and at the cheerful glow of a fire, when he was perceived by a young girl. She came out and helped him into the house. Her father was a German clock-maker, long settled in Russia, and Fritz, a Swiss, spoke German well. The kind people put him to bed, hid his uniform, and tended him like a son. When, in the following spring his health was restored, and he would have left them, the German proposed to him to remain and assist him in his trade. He accepted the offer, married the German's daughter, and remained in Russia until his father-in-law's death, when he was taken with a longing to revisit his native mountains, and returned to Switzerland with his wife and family.

I met him since in Paris, and he told me his story. But although his escape was narrow, and romantic enough, there must have been others much more remarkable. Most of the prisoners made by the Russians, and who survived the severe cold and harsh treatment, were sent to Moscow, to labor at rebuilding the city. When the fine season came, some of them managed to escape, and to make their way, in various disguises, and through countless adventures, back to their own country."

I have set down but the most striking portions of our conversation—or rather, of the doctor's narrative, since I did little but listen; and occasionally, by a question or remark, direct his communicativeness into the channel I wished it to take. We are now near Orleans.

"The letter I was reading when we started," said my companion, "and which has brought back to my memory all that I have told you—at risk, perhaps of wearying you," he added with a slight bow and smile, "and a host of other circumstances, to me thrilling and everlasting interest, is from General Preville, who lives in the south of France, but has come unexpectedly to Orleans to pass a month with me. That is his way. He lives happily with a married daughter; but now and then the desire to see an old comrade, and to fight old battles over again, comes so strongly upon him that he has his valise packed at an hour's notice, and takes me by surprise. He knows well that 'The General's room' and an affectionate reception alwaits awaits him. I received his letter—full of references to old times—yesterday evening, and am now hurrying back to Orleans to see him. He may very likely be waiting for me at the station; and you will see, that for a man who gave himself up for dead forty years ago in the snows of Russia, and begged, as a favor, a bullet thro' his brain, he looks tolerable hearty and satified to live."

"There is one thing, *Monsieur le Docteur*," I said, "which you have not yet explained to me, and which I do not understand. Did you mean literally what you said, that since the Russian campaign you have never had your feet warm?"

"Literally and truly, sir. When we got to Orcha, where Jomini was in command, and where the heroic Ney, who had been separated from the army, rejoined us with the skeleton of his corps—having cut his way by sheer valor and soldiership, through clouds of Platoff's Cossacks—we took a day's rest. It was the 20th of November, the last day of anything approaching to comfort which we were to enjoy before crossing the Russian frontier. True, we made one more halt, at Molodetschine, whence Napoleon dated his bulletin of our terrible disasters, and then only a portion of us could find lodging; we were sick, half-frozen, and numbers died in the streets. At Orcha we found shelter and tranquillity; the governor had provided provisions against our passage, the enemy left us quiet, and we enjoyed a day of complete repose. My baggage had long since been lost, and my only pair of boots were torn to shreds. I had been riding with fragments of a soldier's jacket tied round my feet, which I usually kept out of the stirrups, the contact of the iron increasing the cold.

At Orcha, the invaluable Paul brought me a Jew (the Jews were our chief purveyors on that retreat) with boots for sale. I selected a pair, and threw away my old ones, which for many days I had not taken off. My feet were already in a bad state, sore and livid. I bathed them, put on fresh stockings and my new boots, and contrived, with a pair of old trousers, a sort of leggings or overalls, closed at the bottom, and to be worn over the boot. From that day till we got beyond the Niemen a distance of one hundred and ten leagues, which we took three weeks to perform, I never took off any part of my dress. During that time I suffered greatly from my feet; they swelled till my boots were too tight for me, and at times I was in agony. When at last we were comparatively in safety, and I found myself, for the first time since I left Orelia, in a warm room, with a bed to lie upon, and water to wash, I called Paul to pull off my boots. Sir, with them came off my stockings, and the entire skin of both feet. A flayer's knife could hardly have done the thing more completely For a moment I gave myself up as lost. I had seen enough of this kind of thing to know that my feet were on the verge of mortification. There was scarcely time to amputate, had any been at hand to do it, and had I been willing to preserve life at such a price. Only one thing could save me, and I resolved to try it. I ordered Paul to bring a bottle of brandy; I put a piece of silver between my teeth, and bade him pour the spirits over my feet. I can give you no idea of the excruciating torture I then endured. Whilst it lasted, assuredly no martyr's sufferings ever exceeded mine. It was agony—but it was safety. I bit the florin nearly in two, and broke this tooth. (Here the doctor drew up his lip and exhibited a defective tooth, in company with some very white and powerful grinders.) The martydom saved me; I recovered, but the new integuments, which in time covered my scarred feet, seem chilled by the recollection of their predecessors' sufferings and from that day to this I have never had feet otherwise than cold. But here we are Orleans, sir, and yonder as I expected stands my old Preville."

The train stopped as he concluded, and a fine-looking veteran, with white hair, an empty sleeve, and a silken patch over one eye, peered inquisitively into the carriages. Like most Englishmen, I have a particular aversion to the Continental fashion of men kissing and hugging each other, but I confess I beheld with interest and sympathy the cordial embrace of those two old comrades, who then quickly separated, and, with hands grasped, looked joyously and affectionately, into each other's faces, whilst a thousand recollections of old kindness and long comradeship were evidently swelling at their hearts. In his joy, my travelling companion did not forget the attentive listener, whose journey he had so agreeably shortened. Turning to me, he presented me to the general as an Englishman and a new acquaintance, and then cordially invited me to pass the rest of the day at his house. But the business that took me to Orleans was urgent, and my return to Paris must be speedy. And had it been otherwise, I think I still should have scrupled to restrain, by a stranger's presence, the first blow of intimate communion to which the two friends evidently looked forward with such warm and pleasurable feelings. So I gratefully declined, but pledged myself to take advantage of the doctor's hospitality upon my next visit to Orleans. When that occurs, I shall hope to gleam another Russian Reminiscence.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HOTELS.

We could hardly picture to ourselves a greater contrast than that between an old country and an American hotel. The two things are not in the least alike. Arriving at an Inn in England, you are treated with an immense deference; allowed the seclusion of a private apartment, charged exorbitantly for everything, and, at departure, curtesied and bowed out at the door, as if a prodigious favor had been conferred on the establishment. In the United States, things are managed differently. The Americans, with some faults of character, possess the singular merits of not being exclusive, extortionate, or subservient. But where all travel, hotel keepers can afford to act magnanimously. Instead of looking for livelihood from few customers, scheming petty gains by running up a bill for use of candles, firing and other conveniences, and smoothing every thing over by a mercenary bow, the proprietor of an American hotel is a capitalist at the head of a great concern, and would despise doing any thing shabby; hundreds pour in and out of his hotel daily; he notices neither your coming nor going; without ceremony you are free of the establishment; and when you pay and depart, there are no bows, no thanks, but you are not fleeced; and that is always felt to be a comfort.

[Chambers' Notes in America.

A HARD PLACE.

We heard a western village (or city, we forget which, at this present writing,) on the Mississippi praised very highly by a friend the other evening, for the singular objects of curiosity which the town and its environs contained. I saw, said he, the tree on which six gamblers were hung at one and the same time. There was a "hard set" out looking at the tree when I reached it. It was covered, lower limbs and all, with hand-bills. One was a cock-fight, which was to take place that night; another of a bull-dog match that afternoon; and a third of a sparring-mill, that was to come off between two professors of the "manly art of self-defence," on the following *Sunday!*

I noticed at the tavern, where I "put up," a glass jar on a shelf over the fire-place, which contained what I took, at the first glance, to be a couple of pieces of preserved lemon or orange-peel. "What is that in that jar, landlord?" I asked. "A couple of *cars* that were cut off in this very room, by two cowardly rascals, more than a year ago! and there they shall stay till the scoundrels *see* 'em. They can't disguise themselves so that I wouldn't know 'em, if they was ever to come in here and once *look* at them 'ere ears!" "This was some years ago," added our friend, "and I am glad to hear that the place has now become a peaceful and orderly town. It *needed* to be, badly enough."

[Knickerbocker for March.

A friend of ours passing a laborer the other day, who was busy setting of stone-posts, was curious to know their object, and therefore inquired—"What are you setting those posts for?" "Fifty cints apace, yer honor," replied Pat.

Sabbath Reading.

BEAUTIFUL STANZAS.

"I will lead them in paths they have not known." [Isaiah xlii, 16.

How few who from their youthful day,
  Look on to what their life may be;
Painting the visions of the way
  In colors soft, and bright and free.
How few who to such paths have brought
The hopes of early thought!
  For God, through ways they have not known,
  Will lead His own.

The eager hearts, the souls of fire,
  Who pant to toil for God and man;
And view with eyes of keen desire
  The upland way of toil and pain;
Almost with scorn they think of rest,
Of holy calm, of tranquil breast,
  But God, through ways they have not known,
  Will lead His own.

A lowlier task on them is laid,—
  With love to make the labor light;
And there their beauty they must shed
  On quiet homes and lost to sight.
Changed are their visions high and fair,
Yet, calm and still, they labor there;
  For God, through ways they have not known,
  Will lead His own.

The gentle heart that thinks with pain,
  It scarce can lowliest tasks fulfil;
And, if it dared its life to scan,
  Would ask but pathway low and still.
Often such lowly heart is brought
To act with power beyond its thought;
  For God, through ways they have not known,
  Will lead his own.

And they, the bright, who long to prove,
  In joyous path, in cloudless lot,
How fresh from earth their grateful love
  Can spring without a stain or spot,—
Often such youthful heart is given
The path of grief, to walk in Heaven;
  For God through ways they have not known,
  Will lead His own.

What matter what the path shall be?
  The end is clear and bright in view;
We know that we a strength shall see,
  Whate'er the day may bring to do,
We see the end, the house of God,
But not the path to that abode;
  For God, through ways they have not known,
  Will lead His own.

For the Maine Farmer.

HOW TO SECURE HAPPINESS.

Could any thinking individual obtain a position far enough removed from the world we inhabit, to look at its population merely as a spectator, how like a great anthill it would appear, and how slow would such a person be to believe that we are all rational beings, and in pursuit of a single object, while our courses seem so various and conflicting.

Yet, various and conflicting as are our courses, our whole race is aiming at a single goal, and that goal is Happiness. The desire for happiness influences the robber upon the highway, the incendiary in his work of destruction, and the assassin in his deeds of death, no less than it induces the christian and the philanthropist to perform acts that claim the approbation of earth and heaven.

Though we are all able to observe the struggle, which has never ceased since our race began to exist, the instances in which we have been able to note successful effort, either in our own labors or those of others, are rare indeed.

We wish to be happy,—we try, often, to flatter ourselves that we are so,—but still we are *not* happy.

How may Happiness be secured? is, then, a question, the importance of which cannot well be questioned. My answer is, simply by recognizing the truth that "The Lord reigns." What I mean by recognizing this fact is not, what is so often done, an assent to it in words merely, and an entire disregard to it in practice, but a belief so thorough and hearty, as to influence the *whole* life.

If the sovereignty of the Almighty be admitted, and also His infinite benevolence, then it follows that His government can tolerate nothing really prejudicial to itself, or injurious to those who conform their lives to the written law of its Author.

The moment the great truth above mentioned, takes possession of a human soul, that soul, at once, perceives the entire futility of longer attempting to resist the mighty current of God's power, and since its desire for happiness is in no degree abated, seeks the same goal as before, by conformity to God's law, instead of by opposition to it.

Instead of asking, as thousands are in the constant practice of doing, will the pursuit of a given course secure happiness? the question now is, is the proposed course right? or in other words, of the same import, is it agreeable to God's will? for, since being convinced that happiness is to be found in no other direction, it will, of course, be sought in no other.

In answer to the inquiry that may be here suggested, as to the method of finding out what God's will is, my reply is, by a *careful* and *honest* perusal of the bible. I shall present but a single reason among the many that may be brought forward to prove the bible to be a revelation of God's will. It is this. The justness and purity of its principles. Notwithstanding all the criticism that has been brought to bear upon them, not one of them has been shown to be wrong, but on the contrary, so far as they have been reduced to practice, (a test of unvarying certainty,) their influence has been uniformly good, for man has invariably improved in proportion as his life has conformed to the requirements of scripture. To believe, then, that "The Lord reigns," as it becomes enlightened men, is to recognize Him, not only as the Being in whom we live, but as the Being to whom just law makes us accountable.

How can unhappiness occupy the mind that is thoroughly penetrated with these truths? Will not a firm reliance upon the Author of our existence make us fearless in respect to the future, so long as the present is occupied in the discharge of duty made incumbent by the infallible law of right which He has ordained?

C.

Winslow, March 12, 1855.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY. The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude. Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carrieth the greater benediction and the clearer revelation of God's favor. Yet, even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hearse-like airs as carols; and the pencil of the Holy Ghost hath labored more in describing the afflictions of Job than the felicities of Solomon. Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. We see in needleworks and embroideries it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and solemn ground, than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground; judge therefore of the pleasure of the heart by the pleasure of the eye. Certainly, virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant where they are incensed or crushed; for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue. [Lord Bacon.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. M. SAXTON, 152 Fulton St., has this day associated with himself, as copartner in the Publishing Business, AUGUSTUS O. MOORE.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of C. M. SAXTON & CO.

New York, February 21st, 1855.

NEW BOOKS.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHERS,
No. 152 Fulton St., New York,
HAVE IN PRESS

I.

The Practical Land Drainer;

BEING a Treatise on Draining Land, in which the most approved systems of Drainage are explained, and their differences and comparative merits discussed; with full Directions for the cutting and making of Drainage, with Remarks upon the various Materials of which they may be composed. With many illustrations. By B. Munn, Landscape Gardener. Price 50 cents.

II.

The Practical Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Gardener's Calendar.

By Patrick Neill. Edited by G. Emerson, M. D., Editor of "Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia" With Notes and Additions, by R. G. Pardee, Author of the "Manual of the Strawberry Culture." With illustrations. Price $1.25.

III.

Downing's Landscape Gardening.

C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton street, have in press a new and elegant edition of a treatise on the Theory and Practice of LANDSCAPE GARDENING. Adapted to North America, with a view to the Improvement of Country Residences, comprising Historical Notices and General Principles of the Art. Directions for Laying out Grounds, and Arranging Plantations, the Description and Cultivation of Hardy Trees, Decorative Accompaniments to the House and Ground, the Formation of Pieces of Artificial Water, Flower Gardens, etc., with Remarks on Rural Architecture, by A. J. DOWNING. Price, $3.50.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Youatt and Martin on the Hog.

A Treatise on the Breeds, Management, and Medical Treatment of Swine, with directions for Salting Pork, and Curing Bacon and Hams. By William Youatt, R. S. Illustrated with engravings drawn from life. Edited by Ambrose Stevens. Price, 75 cts.

Pardee on Strawberry Culture.

A Complete Manual for the Cultivation of the Stawberry, with a description of the best varieties.

Also, Notices of the Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry, and Grape; with directions for their cultivation. and the selection of the best varieties. "Every process here recommended has been proved, the plans of others tried, and the result is here given." With a valuable Appendix, containing the observations and experience of some of the most successful cultivators of these fruits in our country.—Price, 50 cents.

Elliot's American Fruit-Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden;

Being a Compend of History, Modes of Propagation, Culture, &c., of Fruit, Trees, and Shrubs, with descriptions of nearly all the varieties of Fruits cultivated in this country; and Notes of their adaptation to localities, soils, and a complete list of Fruits worthy of cultivation. By F. R. Elliot, Pomologist. Price, $1.25.

THE ABOVE WILL BE SENT, POSTAGE PAID, TO ANY PART OF THE UNION. 2w14

FARMERS AND GARDENERS

WHO cannot get manure enough will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDRETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, $1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels; 1 barrel, $2 00; 2 barrels, $3.50; 3 barrels, $5.00; 5 barrels, $8 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same. Addres the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4m4 74 Courtlandt Street, New-York.

Land Warrants Procured for Soldiers and Seamen.

UNDER the act of 1855, who were in actual service fourteen days, under State or United States officers, in the War of 1815, Florida War, or War with Mexico, and Arcostook, for their widows, and children now minors, unless 160 acre warrants have already been obtained; and where warrants of less than 160 acres have been obtained, new ones will be procured sufficient to make up that amount, on application in person, or by letter, who pays cash for the warrants, to F. LYFORD.

Augusta, March 17, 1855. 13

NOTICE.

E. JOSEPH begs leave to inform his friends that he has closed up his Clothing business and Manufacturing of Clothing for the present, on account of ill health. All work, not returned yet, will be expected to be within a fortnight at Mr. B. R Flagg's store, where they receive their pay.

All bills are left with Messrs. W. Joseph & Co., and all indebted are requested to call there for an early settlement.

Mr. B. R. FLAGG will continue the business, at the old stand.

Augusta, March 19, 1855. 2m13

GRASS SEED.

COLBURN & FAUGHT have for sale all the varieties of Grass Seed usually cultivated among us, such as Herds Grass, Red Top, Northern, Western, and Canada Clover Seed, wholesale and retail.

Also—Oats, Peas, Beans, and Barley; Long Orange Carrot Seed and Garden seeds of all kinds.

And they also keep on hand Lime, and a general assortment of Groceries, which may be found at their store on

Water St., North of Kennebec Bridge.

Augusta, March 19, 1855. 3m13

WANTED!

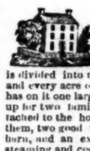
300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN to act as Local and Travelling Agents in a business, easy, useful, and honorable, at a salary of $16 per month. A capital of $5 *only* required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp, or a three cent piece, and address, post paid,

A. B. MARTYN,
6w7 Pinistow, N. H.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

A FARM in Alna, Lincoln County, containing 45 acres, well watered and fenced, under good cultivation, easily tilled, one-fourth mile from school-house, saw and grist mills, near to stores and to Congregational and Baptist churches. Has a large orchard of the best of fruit. Pear and cherry trees, in bearing, of several varieties—grape vines, and small fruits in abundance. Cuts from 20 to 30 tons of hay annually. Upon this farm are a large two story brick house with basement of best material and superior workmanship—a large barn and other out-buildings in good repair. For sale at a bargain. Enquire of A. G DOLE, Augusta, THOS. NELSON, Alna, Me., or NATHANIEL LORD, Brooklyn, New York. 13tf

FOR SALE.



A GOOD FARM, in a good location; the well known homestead of the late Elijah Wood, lying in Winthrop, about two miles from the Depot, and on the main road leading to Monmouth. Said farm contains about 75 acres of land, 50 of which is divided into tillage, mowing, orcharding and pasturing, and every acre of the 50 is excellent plough land. Said farm has on it one large dwelling house, very conveniently fitted up for two families, together with a large wood-house attached to the house, and two barns and a shed adjoining them, two good wells of water, (never failing) a good corn barn, and an excellent hog pen, and good apparatus for steaming and cooking food for hogs. The orchard yields annually from 20 to 30 barrels of choice grafted fruit, and from one to three hundred bushels of common apples A good title will be given for said farm, and payments made easy. Possession given immediately if desired. For further particulars enquire of OAKES HOWARD near the premises.

Winthrop, Feb 19 1:55. 9

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
Or, Nature's Infallible Specific.

FOR the Prevention and Cure of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease, which have a common origin in Malaria or Miasma. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists,—North, South, East or West,—and will every where yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the Greatest Discovery in Medicine ever made.

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveller even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Bilious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men by adopting it as a preventive will be free from Ague or Bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more.

Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price One Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

Trade circulars forwarded on application, and the article will be consigned on liberal terms to responsible parties in every section of the country.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor,
Providence, R. I.

Wholesale Agents, J. DINSMORE & SON, Skowhegan, to whom all orders should be addressed And for sale by dealers generally. 6m13

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let, her Farm, situated in Winthrop, two miles from the Village. Said farm contains 15 acres of good land, a good one story house, a barn, a good well, an aqueduct, and a good orchard. It cuts hay enough to winter a cow. It is within half a mile of school, and within two miles of two churches. There is also some wood on it. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of B. L. Stetson, or I. N. Metcalf, near the premises, or of the subscriber at 27 Cedar Street, Portland.

Portland, March 13, 1855. 14 SARAH R. ALDEN.

DENTISTRY!

THE undersigned, having opened an office at the corner of Main and Appleton Streets, Waterville, is prepared to execute all orders from those in need of Dental Services.

Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. G. F. WATERS.

December 1, 1854. 6m50

HAIR WORK.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, half Wigs, and Top Pieces, Frizette Curls, Bands of Long Hair, &c., cheap as can be purchased. Also, Wigs exchanged. HUGH O'DONNELL.

Three doors north of the Hallowell Cotton Factory, sign of the Golden Ball. 40tf

Administratrix' Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Kennebec, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, on the 14th day of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the dwelling-house on the premises